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सं० 9] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, फरवरी 27, 1993/फाल्गुन 8, 1914
No. 9] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1993/PHALGUNA 8, 1914

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (II)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (II)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than
the Ministry of Defence)

विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

(न्यायिक अनुभाग)

सूचना

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1992

का. चा. 361 :—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के
अनुसरण में मक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री
चन्द्र मोहन बवेजा एडवोकेट ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम
4 के अधीन एक आवेदन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे पंचशिल
पार्क, नई दिल्ली में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति
पर किसी भी प्रकार का आप्रोप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौदह दिन
के भीतर लिखित रूप से मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (271)/92—न्यायिक]

पी. सी. कण्णन, मक्षम प्राधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Department of Legal Affairs)

(Judicial Section)

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1992

S.O. 361.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent
Authority in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Notaries Act, 1956
that application has been made to the said Authority under
Rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Chander Mohan Baweja,
Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Panch-
shila, New Delhi.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person
as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned
within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(271)/92-JudL.]

P. C. KANNAN, Competent Authority

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी 1993

का.आ. 362.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस
स्थापन अधिनियम 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25)
की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 को उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त
शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए गुजरात राज्य सरकार गृह विभाग की
सहमति से तारीख 11-2-93 की अधिसूचना सं. जी. जी./93/
21/एस. बी. आई/आर. एस. एम/1992/जी. ओ. आई-79
के द्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों
और अधिकारिता का विस्तार भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860
(1860 की एक्ट सं. 45) की धारा 302, 120वीं तथा
भारतीय शस्त्र अधिनियम 1959 (1959 के एक्ट IV) की
धारा 25 (1) (बी) (ए.) आतंकवादी और विध्वंसकारी

त्रिजयबल्लभ (निवारण) अधिनियम 1987 (1987 की एक सं. 28) की धारा 3 व 4 के अंतर्गत वंशनीय अवराध जो कि श्री रजफवली उल्लाह भूतपूर्व जन्म मेहेदरी गुजरात प्रदेश कांग्रेस समिति की हत्या से संबंधित है और उक्त अवराध के संबंध में या उससे सम्बन्धित प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरण और पशुपत्र तथा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उत्पन्न होने वाले वैसे ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में पुलिस थाना इलियम त्रिज अहमदाबाद गुजरात में पंजीकृत प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सं. I-731/92 दिनांक 9-10-92 के संबंध में किए गए किसी अन्य अवराधों के शब्दों के लिये संपूर्ण गुजरात पर करती है।

[सं. 228/11/93-ए.वी.डी.-II]

एम. सी. बत्रा, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel & Training)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 12th February, 1993

S.O. 362.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Gujarat conveyed vide their Home Department (Special) Notification No. GG/93/21/SBI/RSM/1992/GO-1-79, dated 11-2-1993 hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of State of Gujarat for investigation of the offences punishable under Sections 302, 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860), Section 25(i) (a) and (b) of (the) Arms Act, 1959 (Act IV of 1959) and Section 3 and 4 of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (Act No. 28 of 1987) relating to the murder of Shri Raoof Valiullah, former General Secretary, Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee, and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the said offences and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts in regard to CR No. I/731/92, dated 9-10-1992, registered at Police Station Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad of Gujarat.

[No. 228/11/93-AVD. II]

S. C. BATRA, Dy. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय
(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)
(वैकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 363.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 5 के उपखंड (1), खंड 7 और खंड 8 के उपखंड (i) के साथ पठित खंड 3 के उपखंड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एन.द्वारा, डा. ए.सी. शाह की पहली जनवरी, 1993 से 28 फरवरी, 1993 तक की और अवधि के लिए अथवा नियमित अधिकारी की नियुक्ति किए जाने तक, इसमें से जो भी पहले हो, बैंक ऑफ वडौदा के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में पुनः नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एक. 20/2/90-बी. आ.-I]

एम. एस. सीतारामन, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1993

S.O. 363.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of Clause 3 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 5, clause 7 & sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government hereby reappoints Dr. A. C. Shah, as the Chairman and Managing Director of the Bank of Baroda for a further period from the 1st January, 1993 and upto the 28th February, 1993, or till a regular incumbent is appointed, whichever is earlier.

[No. F. 20/2/90-B.O.I.]

M. S. SEETHARAMAN, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 11 फरवरी, 1993

का. आ. 364.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मैसर्स व्हील इंडिया लिमिटेड, पैडी, मद्रास-600050 में निर्यातित व्हील रिम तथा डिस्क असेम्बली (आटोमोबाइल के पुर्जों, संघटक तथा उपसामग्रियों) के लिए निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स व्हील इंडिया लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय 21, पटुलोम रोड, मद्रास-600002 में है, 17 फरवरी, 1993 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए का.आ. 409 तारीख 17-02-1990 में अधिसूचित शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए, अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है।

[फाईल सं. 5/1/90-ईआईएंडईपी

कु. सुमा सुब्बण्णा, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 11th February, 1993

S.O. 364.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises, for a further period of 3 years with effect from 17th February, 1993, M/s. Wheels India Limited, having their registered office at 21, Patullos Road, Madras-600002, as the agency for inspection of Wheel Rim and Disc Assembly (Automobile Spares, Components and Accessories) manufactured at M/s. Wheels India Limited, Padi, Madras-600050 prior to export, subject to the conditions notified vide S.O. 409 dated 17th February, 1990.

[F. No. 5/1/90-EI&EP]

KUM SUMA SUBBANNA, Director

मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 365.—मैसर्स फैनर (इंडिया) लि., 3, मेलाक्कल रोड, कोन्नादाजी, मद्राई 625016 को ई.पी.सी.जी. स्कीम के अंतर्गत संलग्न सूची के अनुसार पूंजीगत माल के

आयात के लिये रुपये 1,50,66,716/- (रुपये एक करोड़ पचास लाख छियासठ हजार मात्र सौ सोलह) का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/सीजी/2129494 दिनांक 26-5-92 जारी किया गया था।

फर्म ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस को सीमाशुल्क और विनिमय नियंत्रण की अनुलिपि इस आधार पर जारी करने का आवेदन किया है कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क और नियंत्रण प्रतियां खो गई हैं या गुम हो गई हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क और विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां किसी सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत नहीं करवाई गई थी और इस प्रकार सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति के मूल्य का बिल्कुल भी उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने नोटरी पब्लिकों मदुराई के समक्ष विधिवत शपथ लेकर स्टाम्प पेपर पर एक हलफनामा दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि फर्म से आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/सी जी/2129494 दिनांक 26-5-92 की मूल सीमाशुल्क और विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई या गुम हो गई है। यथासंशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 की उपधारा 9(गग) के अंतर्गत प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फैनर (इंडिया) लि., मदुराई को जारी की गई उक्त मूल सीमाशुल्क और विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति सं. पी/सीजी/2129494 दिनांक 26-5-92 को एतद्वारा निरस्त किया जाता है।

3. पार्टी को सीमाशुल्क और विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति की दूसरी प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[फा. सं. 18/एम 91/366/ई पी सीजी-II/1323]

माया दे. केम, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक
आयात-निर्यात

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th February, 1993

S.O. 365.—M/s. Fenner (India) Ltd., 3, Madurai Malakal Road, Kochadai, Madurai 625 016, were granted an import licence No. P/CG/2129494, dated 26-5-1992 for Rs. 1,50,66,716/- (Rupees One Crore Fifty lakhs sixty and thousand seven hundred and sixteen only) import of CG as per list enclosed under EPCG Scheme

The firm has applied for issue of duplicate copies of Customs and Exchange Control purpose of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Customs and Exchange control copies of the licence were not registered with any Customs Authority and as such the value of Customs purpose copy has not been utilised at all.

2. In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary public at Madurai. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs and Exchange control purpose copies of Import licence No. P/CG/2129494, dated 26-5-1992 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955, dated 7-12-1955 as amended, the said original Customs and Exchange Control purpose copy No. 2129494, dated 26-5-1992 issued to M/s. Fenner (I) Ltd., Madurai is hereby cancelled.

3. The duplicate Customs and Exchange Control purpose copies of the said licence is being issued to the party separately.

[F. No. 18/AM-91/366/EPCG-II/1323]

MAYA D. KEM, Dy. Chief Controller,
IMP. & EXP.

(विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 5 फरवरी 1993

का. आ. 366.—मैसर्स रैनबाक्सी लेबोरेट्रीज लि., 10वां तल, देविका टावर-6, नेहरू प्लेस, नई दिल्ली को रु. 46,35,38,815/- के कुल जहाज पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य के सात परिणामी उत्पादों के निर्यात के बावन्ध के साथ रु. 33,09,10,476/- के लागत बीमा भाडा मूल्य की विभिन्न मदों के आयात के लिए अग्रिम लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डब्ल्यू/1521882 दिनांक 25-6-92 मंत्र की गई थी। इस लाइसेंस को शुल्क छूट हकदारी प्रमाणपत्र क्रम संख्या 055657 (भाग-1 आयात) और 055657 (भाग-2 निर्यात) के साथ जारी किया गया था।

2. फर्म ने शुल्क छूट हकदारी प्रमाणपत्र (भाग-2 निर्यात) की अनुलिपि प्रति के जारी करने का इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल शुल्क छूट हकदारी प्रमाणपत्र बम्बई (सीमा शुल्क कार्यालय) के साथ पंजीकृत कराने तथा आंशिक रूप से इस्तेमाल किए जाने के बाद गुम/खो गया है।

3. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने स्टाम्प पेपर पर नोटरी पब्लिक के समक्ष विधिवत रूप से शपथ लेकर हलफनामा दाखिल किया है। मैं तदनुसार संतुष्ट हूँ कि फर्म द्वारा मूल शुल्क छूट हकदारी प्रमाणपत्र क्रम सं. 055657 (भाग-2 निर्यात) खो/गुम हो गया है। मजबूत-पत्र पर संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 के उपखंड 9(गग) के अंतर्गत प्रवृत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स रैनबाक्सी लेबोरेट्रीज लि. नई दिल्ली के पक्ष में जारी उक्त मूल शुल्क छूट हकदारी प्रमाणपत्र क्रम सं. 055657 (भाग-2 निर्यात) को एतद्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

4. शुल्क छूट हकदारी प्रमाणपत्र (भाग-2 निर्यात) की अनुलिपि प्रति पार्टी को अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[फाइल सं. 01/80/40/127/एम/93/डीईएस-6/-
1350]

पी. बेकटेशन, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

(Office of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th February, 1993

S.O. 366.—M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., 10th Floor Devika Tower, 6 Nehru Place, New Delhi-19 were granted an advance licence No. P/W/1521882, dated 25-6-1992 for import of various items for cif value of Rs. 33,09,10,476 with an obligation to export 7 resultant products for total fob value of Rs. 46,35,38,815/-. This licence was issued alongwith Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate (DEEC) bearing Sr. Nos. 055657 (Part-1 Import) and 055657 (Part-2 Export).

2. The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate (Part 2 Export) on the ground that the original DEEC has been lost/misplaced after having been registered with Bombay (Customs House) and utilised partly.

3. In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public I am accordingly satisfied that the original DEEC bearing Sr. No. 055657 (Part 2 Export) has been lost/misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-clause 9(cc) of the Imports (control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended from time to time the said original DEEC Book No. 055657 (Part-2 Export) issued in favour of M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., New Delhi is hereby cancelled.

4. A duplicate DEEC (Part 2 Export) is being issued to the party separately.

[F. No. 01/80/40/127/AM-93/DES-VI/1350]

P. VENKATESAN, Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1993

का.प्रा. 367 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के लिए अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.प्रा. 1088 तारीख 23 मार्च, 1992 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 3 जून, 1992 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाय;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जन करने की घोषणा करती है;

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विलसनों में मुक्त इंडियन आयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : सातलपुर	जिला : बसासबाँठा	राज्य : गुजरात		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर		
		और वर्गमीटर		
1	2	3	4	5
सातलपुर	754	0	09	90
	458	0	05	04

1	2	3	4	5
	497	0	18	00
	495	0	26	10
	490	0	19	08
	491	0	04	32
	486	0	35	10
	485	0	05	40
	480	0	18	90
	479	0	10	80
	474	0	12	60
	478	0	07	20
	475	0	12	96
	476	0	15	12
	433	0	44	46
	429	0	07	20
	428	0	39	05
	427	0	05	40
	412	0	57	60
	319	0	09	00
	320	0	13	68
	331	0	60	30
	332	0	24	30
	333	0	13	68
	273	0	38	16
	272	0	16	56
	264	0	27	90
	265	0	12	60
	266	0	26	10
	227	0	41	40
	228	0	26	10
	226	0	26	10
	757	0	26	46
	756	0	35	64
	770	0	33	30
	773	0	14	76
	774	0	07	20
	781	0	27	90
	780	0	15	48
	782	0	15	92
	787	0	17	36
	789	0	11	26
	740	0	05	58
	732	0	23	04
	720	0	19	80
	721	0	08	10
	717	0	13	32
	716	0	23	01
	715	0	17	54
	714	0	16	92
	707	0	04	72
	706	0	36	72
	697	0	27	90
	696	0	10	26
	693	0	12	60
	690	0	05	58
	683	0	45	90

1	2	3	4	5
राजसरा	183	0	72	90
	196	0	30	60
	197	0	33	84
	198	0	40	86
	199	0	27	90
	214	0	09	72
	215	0	05	13
	216	0	07	29
	220	0	40	86
	221	0	23	58
	233	0	46	98
	219	0	16	20
	236	0	45	54
	43	0	49	50
	35	0	37	62
छाणसरा	34	0	39	06
	33	0	18	18
	30	0	39	06
	18	0	64	98
	16	0	25	92
	15	0	28	80
	14	0	40	50
	10	0	10	08
	11	0	21	78
	260	0	17	28
	259	0	14	40
	257	0	28	80
	258	0	34	74
	254	0	55	08
	242	0	18	90
	241	0	02	88
	240	0	33	30
	239	0	28	40
	229	0	42	12
	230	0	42	84
	228	0	40	68
	219	0	39	06
	216	0	66	60

[संख्या आर-31015/2/92-ओ. आर.-1 (पार्टे)]

कुन्दरीप गिह, प्रवर मन्त्रि

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1993

S.O. 367.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. 1088 dated the 23rd March, 1992, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 1992;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the said Act has made its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of users in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification are hereby acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the said section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Santalpur District : Banaskantha State : Gujarat

Name of Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Area Sq-are Metres	
1	2	3	4	5
Santalpur	754	0	09	90
	458	0	05	04
	497	0	18	00
	495	0	26	10
	490	0	19	08
	491	0	04	32
	486	0	35	10
	485	0	05	40
	480	0	18	90
	479	0	10	80
	474	0	12	60
	478	0	07	20
	475	0	12	96
	476	0	15	12
	433	0	44	46
	429	0	07	20
	428	0	39	06
	427	0	05	40
	412	0	57	60
	319	0	09	00
	320	0	13	68
	331	0	60	30
	332	0	24	30
	333	0	13	68
Pur	273	0	38	16
	272	0	16	56
	264	0	27	90
	265	0	12	60
	266	0	26	10
	226	0	26	10
	227	0	41	40
	228	0	26	10
	757	0	26	46
	756	0	35	64
	770	0	33	30
	773	0	14	76
	774	0	07	20
	781	0	27	90
	780	0	15	48
	742	0	25	92
	737	0	27	36

1	2	3	4	5
Pur	739	0	19	26
	740	0	05	58
	732	0	23	04
	720	0	19	80
	721	0	08	10
	717	0	13	32
	716	0	23	04
	715	0	17	64
	714	0	16	92
	707	0	09	72
	706	0	36	72
	697	0	27	90
	696	0	10	26
	693	0	12	60
	690	0	03	58
	683	0	45	90
Rajusara	183	0	72	00
	196	0	30	60
	197	0	33	84
	198	0	40	86
	199	0	27	90
	214	0	09	72
	215	0	05	13
	216	0	07	29
	219	0	16	20
	220	0	40	86
	221	0	23	58
	233	0	46	98
	236	0	45	54
Chhansara	43	0	49	50
	35	0	37	62
	34	0	39	06
	33	0	18	18
	30	0	39	06
	18	0	64	98
	16	0	25	92
	14	0	40	50
	10	0	10	08
	11	0	21	78
	260	0	17	28
	259	0	14	40
	257	0	28	80
	258	0	34	74
	254	0	55	08
	242	0	18	90
	241	0	02	88
	240	0	33	30
	15	0	28	80
	239	0	28	40
	230	0	42	84
	229	0	42	12
	228	0	40	68
	219	0	39	06
	216	0	66	60

[No. R—31015/2/92—O.R.I. (Part)]
KULDIP SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 368.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पदार्थ-लाभन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम

और प्राकृतिक गैस मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1089 तारीख 23 मार्च, 1992 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन के विस्तार के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों के अर्जन के अपने आणव्य की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता की तारीख 3 जून, 1992 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जन करने की घोषणा करती है;

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाय सभी बिल-गों से मुक्त इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : मिडपुर	जिला : महाराणा	राज्य : गुजरात
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल
		हेक्टर घारे बी मीटर
1	2	3 4 5
दिसोर	319	0 13 12
मिडपुर	476	0 00 35
	468	0 00 35
	475/1	0 07 80
	471	0 07 83
सुजापपुर	313	0 01 35
	344	0 08 50

[संख्या : आर-31015/2/92-आ. आर.-I(पार्ट)]

बृजवीर सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1993

S.O. 368.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. 1089, dated the 23rd March, 1992, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 1992;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has made its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of users in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification are hereby acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the said section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Sidhpur	District : Mehsana	State : Gujarat		
Name of village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hectare	Arc Square Metres	
1	2	3	4	5
Hisor	319	0	13	12
Sidhpur	476	0	00	35
	468	0	00	35
	475/1	0	07	80
	471	0	07	83
Sujanpur	343	00	01	35
	344	00	08	50

[No. R-31015/2/92—O.R.I. (Part)]

KULDIP SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ. 369 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पादपदार्थ (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1090 तारीख 23 मार्च, 1992 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम के परिचय के लिए पादपदार्थ विभाग के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 3 जून, 1992 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित करने की घोषणा करती है ;

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजह से सभी धिल्ल-गंगो में मुक्त इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : सातलपुर जिला : बनासकांठा राज्य : गुजरात				
गांव का नाम	मार्ग संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	घारे	बर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5
छाणसरा	218	0	41	94
	217	0	36	00
	215	0	09	54
देगमरा	168	0	43	20
	167	0	19	44
	165	0	16	20
	166	0	20	34
	164	0	36	00
	163	0	58	77
	159	0	09	54
वाघपुरा	149	0	26	00
	150	0	30	96
	61	0	16	92
	60	0	22	50
	58	0	18	90
	57	0	01	98
	56	0	37	80
	48	0	30	96
	52	0	20	70
	06	0	14	58
	05	0	30	60
	08	0	15	48
बामणोली	09	0	17	46
	13	0	01	98
	10	0	06	96
	34	0	13	86
	35	0	39	60
	33	0	33	84
	32	0	20	88
	415	0	24	68
तलीया	104	0	28	08
	106	0	18	00
	54	0	39	24
	55	0	27	72
	78	0	13	86
	77	0	43	20

[संख्या आर-31015/2/92 ओ. आर. 1 (पार्ट)]

कुलदीप सिंह, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1993

S.O. 369.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. 1090, dated the 23rd March, 1992, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 1992;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has made its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of users in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification are hereby acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the said section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Santalpur District : Banaskantha State : Gujarat				
Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hec-tare	Are	Square Metres
1	2	3	4	5
Chhansara	218	0	41	94
	217	0	36	00
	215	0	09	54
Daigamada	168	0	43	20
	167	0	19	44
	165	0	16	20
	166	0	20	34
	164	0	36	00
	163	0	58	77
	159	0	09	54
	149	0	27	00
	150	0	30	96
Vaghpora	61	0	16	92
	60	0	22	50
	58	0	18	90
	57	0	01	98
	56	0	37	80
	48	0	30	96
	52	0	20	70
	06	0	14	58
	05	0	30	60
	08	0	15	48
	09	0	17	46

1	2	3	4	5
Vaghpora	13	0	01	98
	10	0	66	96
	34	0	13	86
	35	0	39	60
	33	0	33	84
	32	0	20	88
Bamnoli	415	0	24	66
Naliya	104	0	28	08
	106	0	18	00
	54	0	39	24
	55	0	27	72
	78	0	13	86
	77	0	43	20

[No. R—31015/2/92—O.R.I. (Part)]

KULDIP SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1993

क्र. घा. 370 :—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. घा. 1091 तारीख 23 मार्च, 1992 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिठाने के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों के अर्जन के अपने प्राणय की घोषणा की थी

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 3 जून, 1992 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जन करने की घोषणा करती है

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए सभी बिल्लगों से मुक्त इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पाटन		जिला : महेशाणा		राज्य : गुजरात	
गांव का नाम		सर्वे संख्या		क्षेत्रफल	
				हेक्टर	वर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5	
वामीया	655	0	19	79	
	656	0	15	84	
	657	0	10	56	
	934	0	20	45	
	933	0	17	16	

1	2	3	4	5
	930	0	05	94
	931	0	03	30
	927	0	05	61
	926	0	08	25
	910	0	11	22
	909	0	11	88
	967	0	18	47
	897	0	27	05
	896	0	21	11
	887	0	21	78
	872	0	12	54
	871	0	04	62
	873	0	06	93
	870	0	07	92
	874	0	05	61
	869	0	11	88
	868	0	16	50
	191	0	05	04
	190	0	23	51
	648	0	00	34
	646	0	15	78

[संख्या आर-31015/2/92-ओ०आर०-1]

कुलदीप सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1993

S.O. 370.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. 1091 dated the 23rd March, 1992, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 1992;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act has made its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification are hereby acquired;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the said section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

379 GI/93—2

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Patan District : Mehsana State : Gujarat

Name of village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hec- tare	Are	Square Metre
1	2	3	4	5
Vamaiya	655	0	19	79
	656	0	15	84
	657	0	10	56
	934	0	20	45
	933	0	17	16
	930	0	05	94
	931	0	03	30
	927	0	05	61
	926	0	08	25
	910	0	11	22
	909	0	11	88
	907	0	18	47
	897	0	27	05
	896	0	21	11
	887	0	21	78
	872	0	12	54
	871	0	04	62
	873	0	06	93
	870	0	07	92
	874	0	05	61
	869	0	11	88
	868	0	16	50
	191	0	05	04
	190	0	23	51
	648	0	00	34
	646	0	15	78

[No. R-31015/2/92-O. R.I. (Part)]

KULDIP SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ 371:—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन आर० की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 1092 तारीख 23 मार्च 1992 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों के अधीन के अपने प्राप्ति की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता की तारीख 3 जून, 1992 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम अधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की रिपोर्ट दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधीन किया जाए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची

में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित करने का घोषणा करती है ;

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने का बजाए सभी विल्लियों में गुप्त इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : हारीज जिला : मेहसाणा राज्य : गुजरात				
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	आरे	वर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5
बुनावाडा	112	0	17	54
	113	0	00	35
	125	0	30	33
	126	0	00	35
	127	0	21	27
	127	0	00	35
मंसा	121	0	00	35
	122	0	35	94
	42	0	00	35
	31	0	07	25
रोडा	699	0	00	36
	698	0	29	62

[संख्या आर.-31015/2/9-ओ. आर.-I (पार्ट)]

कुलदीप सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1993

S.O. 371.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. 1092, dated the 23rd March, 1992, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the Lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum ;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 1992 ;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has made its report to the Central Government ;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification are hereby acquired ;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the said section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Harij District : Mehsana State : Gujarat

Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Square Metres
1	2	3	4	5
Dunavada	112	0	17	54
	113	0	00	35
	125	0	30	33
	126	0	00	35
	127	0	00	35
	121	0	21	27
Mansa	121	0	00	35
	122	0	35	94
	42	0	00	35
	31	0	07	25
Roda	699	0	00	36
	698	0	29	62

[No. R-31015/2/92—O.R.I. (Part)]

KULDIP SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1993

क्र.आ. 372.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1092 तारीख 23 मार्च, 1992 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचना में वर्णित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों के अर्जन के अर्जित शाश्वत की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 3 जून, 1992 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना में वर्णित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना में वर्णित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित करने की घोषणा करती है ;

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने का बजाए सभी विल्लियों में गुप्त इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 1993

सहायक, कारिगरी	जिला : बनारसकांठा	राज्य : गुजरात		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
	हेक्टर	वर्गमीटर		
1	2	3	4	5
सुद्रोसण	60	00	00	76
	13	00	12	40

[संख्या आर-31015/2/92 और आर 1 (पार्टे)]

कुलदीप सिंह, धवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1993

S.O. 372.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. 1093, dated the 23rd March 1992, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 1992;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has made its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification are hereby acquired;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the said section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Tehs Kankrej District : Banashkantha		State : Gujarat		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hectare	Acre	Square Metres
1	2	3	4	5
Su ^r rosan	60	0	00	76
	13	0	12	40

[No. R-31015/2/92-O.R.I. (Part)]

KULDEEP SINGH, Under Secy.

का. आ. 373.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1091 तारीख 23 मार्च, 1992 द्वारा पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों के अर्जन के अपने आशय को घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 3 जून, 1992 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में मंत्रम प्राधिकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्टें दे दी हैं;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिश्चित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित करने की घोषणा करता है;

यह और वि. केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि का उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने का बजाए सभी विस्वावों से मुक्त हॉलियन आयन कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

बहुसंख्य : राधनपुर	जिला : बनारसकांठा	राज्य : गुजरात		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर आगे वर्ग मीटर		
1	2	3	4	5
नानापुरा	106	0	11	60
	107	0	10	88
साधुन	234	00	00	73
	233	00	18	3

[संख्या आर-31015/2/92-ओ आर 1 (पार्टे)-1]

कुलदीप सिंह, धवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th January, 1993

S.O. 373.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, No. S.O. 1094, dated the 23rd March, 1992, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 3rd June, 1992;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act has made its report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification are hereby acquired;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the said section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Radhanpur District : Banaskantha State : Gujarat				
Name of Village	Survey No.	Area		
		Hectare	Area	Square Metres
1	2	3	4	5
Nanapura	106	0	11	60
	107	0	10	88
Satun	234	0	00	73
	233	0	18	36

[No. R-31015/2/92-O.R.L. (Part)]

KULDIP SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. भा. 374.—यतः केन्द्रिय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक-हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जंबुसर (पं.) से जी एन ए स्क्व—जी.जी.एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एम्प्लाइड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अति आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा (1) प्रकृत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रिय सरकार ने इसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उक्त भूमि के नवीन पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सहित प्रतिकार, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निरीक्षण और वेधकाल प्रदान, भक्तपुरा रोड, वडोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या कि वह विधि व्यवस्था की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जंबुसर (पं.) से जी.एन.ए.स्क्व—जी.जी.एस तक पार्श्व लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : बनारस तालुका : जंबुसर

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	घा.	मैट.
1	2	3	4	5
पमिटा	85/ए/ब।	0	28	86
	37	0	40	48
	36	0	00	56
	40	0	98	45
	42	0	06	76
	43	0	06	24
	44	0	03	25
	13	0	07	28
	11	0	06	76
	12	0	05	20
	8	0	12	63
	6	0	02	86
	5	0	08	84
	3	0	10	92
	2	0	01	43
फाटे ट्रक		0	24	05

[सं. आ-1/2016/1/93-जी.एन.जी.आ-3]

एम. माटिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 374.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from JAMBUSAR (P) to GNAQ—GGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1952 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Jambusar (P) to GNAQGS.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Jambusar

Village	Block No.	Hect.	Acre	Cent.
Vandeta	85/A/B	0	28	86
	37	0	20	48
	36	0	00	56
	40	0	08	45
	42	0	06	76
	43	0	06	24
	44	0	03	25
	13	0	07	28
	11	0	06	76
	12	0	05	20
	8	0	32	63
	6	0	02	86
	5	0	08	84
	3	0	10	92
	2	0	01	43
Cart track		0	24	05

[No. O-12016/1/93-ONG. D-IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. घा. 375 :—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जो एन आई बी से शोधन तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तैयार तथा प्राकृतिक गैस का उपयोग द्वारा बिछाई जाना चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एन आई बी धनसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एन आई बी अधिनियम द्वारा प्रकट किया है।

वर्णन कि उस भूमि में हितवादी कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के लिये पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशय सक्षम अधिकारी, सेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और रखरखाव प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा - 6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर भेजेगा।

और ऐसा आशय करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी मृतवादी व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विशिष्ट व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

धनसूची

जो एन आई बी से शोधन तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : जाम्बुसर

गांव	खण्ड नं.	है.	आर.	सेन्टी
1	2	3	4	5
मंगरोल	839	0	15	60
	847	0	00	40
	837	0	05	40
	848	0	16	12
	849	0	16	08
	851	0	15	08
	852	0	07	80
	729	0	01	54
	728	0	09	36
	725	0	06	24
	724	0	07	28
	719	0	01	56
	714	0	20	80
	684	0	06	76

1	2	3	4	5
मंगरोल - आर.	849	0	16	08
	851	0	15	08
	852	0	07	80
	729	0	01	54
	728	0	09	36
	725	0	06	24
	724	0	07	28
	719	0	01	56
	714	0	20	80
	684	0	06	76
	682	0	15	08
	685	0	00	30
	681	0	02	60
	656	0	14	04
	655	0	10	14
	654	0	07	80

[नं. ओ - 12016/2/93 - ओ एन जी - डी 4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 375.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNIB to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNIB to EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Amroli

Village	Block No.	Hect.	Acre	Cent.
1	2	3	4	5
Mangrol	839	0	15	60
	847	0	00	40
	837	0	05	40
	848	0	16	12
	849	0	16	08
	851	0	15	08
	852	0	07	80
	729	0	01	54
	728	0	09	36
	725	0	06	24
	724	0	07	28
	719	0	01	56
	714	0	20	80
	684	0	06	76

1	2	3	4	5
Mangrol—cont.	682	0	15	08
	685	0	00	30
	681	0	02	60
	656	0	14	04
	655	0	10	14
	654	0	07	80

[No. O-12016/2/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. भा. 376 :—यन: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी जे एन से दहेज जी जी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यन: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यस: अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवर्तन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्णन कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे लेने पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए शोधन मन्त्रम प्राधिकारी, लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकता।

और ऐसा शोधन करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी को मार्फत।

अनुसूची:

डी जे एन से दहेज जी जी एस तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य गुजरात	जिला:	भरुच	तालुका	पायरा
गांव	ब्लॉक	हेक्टर	घर	से.टी.
1	2	3	4	5
राहियद	517	0	01	12
	548	0	01	20
	546	0	11	44
	545	0	07	28
	552	0	05	20
	554	0	04	16
	556	0	14	96
	555	0	05	20
	काटे ट्रैक	0	01	03
	529	0	10	40
	523	0	03	1
	363	0	06	24
	521	0	15	60
	518	0	00	40
	519	0	01	08

517	0	16	56
368	0	10	40
374	0	15	60
376	0	12	48
377	0	07	28
378	0	16	64
224	0	04	16
225	0	10	28
223	0	12	48
179	0	07	28
181	0	11	44
182	0	06	24
183	0	07	28
184	0	07	80
191	0	33	00
192	0	16	64
195	0	27	04
200	0	08	32
155	0	09	56
201	0	08	32

[नं. ओ - 12016/3/93 - ओ एन जी - डी - 4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 376.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAN to Dahej GGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAN to Dahej GGS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : VAGRA

Village	Block No.	Hect.	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Rahiyad	547	0	03	12
	548	0	03	20
	546	0	11	44
	545	0	07	28
	552	0	05	20
	553	0	04	16
	556	0	24	96
	555	0	05	20
	Cart track	0	02	08
	529	0	10	40
	528	0	04	16
	363	0	06	24
	521	0	15	60
	518	0	00	40
	519	0	02	08
	517	0	16	56
	368	0	10	40
	374	0	15	60

1	2	3	4	5
Rahiyad—contd.	376	0	12	48
	377	0	07	28
	378	0	16	64
	224	0	04	16
	225	0	10	28
	223	0	12	48
	179	0	07	28
	181	0	11	44
	182	0	06	24
	183	0	07	28
	184	0	07	80
	191	0	35	00
	192	0	16	64
	195	0	27	04
	200	0	08	32
	155	0	09	36
	201	0	08	32

[No. O-12016/3/93-ONG.D.IV]
M. MARTIN Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ. 377—यनः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में टी. बिन्दु से मां. पी. एक गांधार तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाश्चात्य तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनर्वाइज्ड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाश्चात्यन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनर्वाइज्ड घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाश्चात्य लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा - 9 का इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह मानता चाहता है कि उसकी मुतवाही व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किम्विधि व्यवसायों की माफ़ेत।

अनुसूची

टी. बिन्दु से मां. पी. एक गांधार तक पाश्चात्य लाइन बिछाने के लिए।				
राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : पागरा		
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी
1	2	3	4	5
मुधेर	690	0	35	56
	5	0	23	04
	1	0	08	00
	88	0	21	60
	87	0	39	86
	78	0	44	80
	93	0	17	60
	77	0	52	80

[म. आ. - 12016/3/93 - ओ. एन. जी. - डी. - 4]
एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 377.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from T Point to CPF GANDHAR in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from T. Point to CPF Gandhar

State : Gujarat	District : Bharuch	Taluka : Vagra		
Village	BlockNo.	Hect	Are	Cent
Muller	6/P	0	35	56
	5	0	23	04
	1	0	08	00
	88	0	21	60
	87	0	39	86
	78	0	44	80
	94	0	17	60
	77	0	52	80

[No. O-12016/4/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ. 378—यनः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में टी. एन. ए. ए. से जी. एम. - 11 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाश्चात्य तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनर्वाइज्ड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाश्चात्यन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनर्वाइज्ड घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाश्चात्य लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडोदा - 9 का इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह मानता चाहता है कि उसकी मुतवाही व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किम्विधि व्यवसायों की माफ़ेत।

अनुसूची

SCHEDULE

जो एन एन से जी जी एन - III तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : पायरा

गांव	क्याक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी
1	2	3	4	5
गांधार	506	0	05	46
	508	0	15	08
कार्ट ट्रक		0	00	52
509		0	21	84
488		0	04	94
515/ए/बी		0	05	72
487		0	04	94
486		0	10	12
485		0	17	16
484		0	22	52
482		0	01	24
483		0	10	40
कार्ट ट्रक		0	01	30
471		0	12	35
470		0	20	80
405		0	08	85
407		0	15	86
406		0	08	19
411		0	11	44
412		0	29	25

[म. ओ - 12016/5/93 - ओ एन जी डी - 4]
एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 378.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNAH to GGS III in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

Pipeline from GNAH to GGS III
State : Gujarat District Bharuch Taluk : Vagra.

गांधार	506	0	05	46
	508	0	15	08
कार्ट ट्रक		0	00	52
509		0	21	84
488		0	04	94
515/B		0	05	72
487		0	01	95
486		0	10	12
485		0	17	16
484		0	22	52
482		0	01	24
483		0	10	40
कार्ट ट्रक		0	01	30
471		0	12	35
472		0	00	52
470		0	20	80
405		0	08	85
407		0	15	86
406		0	08	19
411		0	11	44
412		0	29	25

[No. O-12016/5/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का.भा. 379.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.जे.ए.एन. से हरेज ओ.जी.एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी माहनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एन.एन.पाइप अनुसूच. में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारी का अर्जन, अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एन.एन.पाइप घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी को तब तक प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनबाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जो एन एन से हरेज जी.जी.एस. नया पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : पायरा		
गांव	क्याक नं.	हेक्टर	आर.	सेन्टी
कोलियाड	112	0	02	08
	111	0	24	96
	113	0	28	08
	114	0	22	88

क्र.सं.	ब्लॉक	ह०	आर	सेन्टी
116/पी	0	01	42	
108/बी	0	31	20	
136/बी	0	21	84	
197	0	01	60	
196	0	11	44	
201	0	04	16	
195	0	24	96	
185	0	15	60	
193	0	04	16	
186	0	18	72	
183/ए	0	19	76	
183/बी	0	18	72	

[स. O-12016/6/93-ओ एन जी-डी IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 379.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAN to DAHEJ GGS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAN to DAHEJ GGS

State : Gujarat District: Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No	Hect	Are	Cent
Koliyad	112	0	02	08
	111	0	24	96
	113	0	28	08
	114	0	22	88
	116/P	0	01	42
	108/B	0	31	20
	136/B	0	21	84
	197	0	01	60
	196	0	11	44
	201	0	04	16
	195	0	24	96
	185	0	15	60
	193	0	04	16
	186	0	18	72
	183/A	0	19	76
	183/B	0	18	72

[No. O-12016/6/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ. 380.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में एन डी जी से नाडा-1 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेव तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन के विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यक भूमि में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनडू द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बताते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष मध्यम प्राधिकारी लेव तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर नार कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनबाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विश्विद्यसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

एन डी जी से एन ए डी ए—1 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भारुच	तालुका : जंबसर
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे. आर. सेन्टी
नाडा	1680	0 08 19
	1563	0 04 16
	1560	0 09 05
	1559	0 14 30
	1528	0 23 94
	1530	0 02 86
	काटे टेंक	0 02 08
	1527	0 00 75

[स. O-12016/7/93 ओ एन जी-डी IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 380.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from NADD to NADA-1 in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

Pipeline from NADD to NADA-I

State : Gujarat Distt : Bharuch Taluka : Jambusar

Village	Block No	Hect	Arc	Cent
NADA	1680	0	08	19
	1563	0	04	16
	1560	0	09	05
	1559	0	14	30
	1528	0	23	94
	1530	0	02	86
	Cart track	0	02	08
	1527	0	00	75

[No. O-12016/7/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. प्रा. 381.--यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नाडा से नाडा-1 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोजन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनदपबद्ध अनुसूचि में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोजन निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग मकरपुर रोड वडोद-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूचि

नाडा से नाडा-1 तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भारुच	तालुका : जंबुसार		
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे	आर	सेन्टी
नाडा	1737	0	04	16
	1764	0	03	38
	1537	0	04	68
	1538	0	10	66
	1532	0	00	82
	1540	0	09	36
	1531	0	17	16
	1513	0	15	86

[सं. O-12016/8/93--ओ एन जी--डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

S.O. 381.--Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from NADA to NADA-1 in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from NADA To NADA-I

State : Gujarat District: Bharuch Taluka: Jambusar

Village	Block No.	Hect	Arc	Cent
NADA	1737	0	04	16
	1764	0	03	38
	1537	0	04	68
	1538	0	10	66
	1532	0	00	82
	1540	0	09	36
	1531	0	17	16
	1513	0	15	86

[No. O-12016/8/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. प्रा. 382.--यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में नाडा से नाडा-1 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोजन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनदपबद्ध अनुसूचि में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का. 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एनद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी लेन तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोजन निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग मकरपुरा रोड वडोद-9 को इस अधिसूचना की इस तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची				
जी एन एच व से ई पी, एम तक पार्श्व लाईन बिछाने के लिए ।				
राज्य :	गुजरात	जिला :	भरुच	तालुका : आमोद
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी
मांगरोल	890	0	03	64
	888	0	10	27
	885	0	08	81
	886	0	02	71
	873	0	11	96
	875	0	04	79
	876	0	04	16
	877	0	05	41
	878	0	06	24
	879	0	04	68
	863	0	07	28
	869	0	16	12
	866	0	12	96
	696	0	11	96
	694	0	01	87
	693	0	12	98
	692	0	06	76
	691	0	00	48

[स. O-12016/9/93 ओ एन जी-डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 382.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNHV to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNHV to EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Amod

Village	Block No.	Hect	Arc	Centi
Mangrol	890	0	03	64
	888	0	10	27
	885	0	08	84
	886	0	02	71
	873	0	11	96
	875	0	04	79
	876	0	04	16
	877	0	05	41

1	2	3	4	5
Mangrol	878	0	06	24
	879	0	04	68
	863	0	07	28
	869	0	16	12
	866	0	12	96
	696	0	11	96
	694	0	01	87
	693	0	12	98
	692	0	06	76
	691	0	00	48

[No. O-12016/19/93-ONG.D.1/1]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 383 .—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी जे एन व से ई पी एम तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पार्श्वलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए ।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी आशुनी को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पार्श्वलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है ।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उक्त भूमि के नीचे पाए गए लाइन बिछाने के लिए विशेष सख्त प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता कि उनकी गुप्तवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विशिष्ट व्यवसायी की सफाई ।

अनुसूची

जी जे एन व से ई पी एम तक पार्श्वलाइन बिछाने के लिए ।

राज्य :	गुजरात	जिला :	भरुच	तालुका : आमोद
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी
रहियाव	585	0	03	12
	586	0	29	12
	577	0	06	24
	576	0	12	48
	563	0	03	32
	589	0	15	60
	570	0	04	16
	346	0	15	60
	347	0	17	68
	342	0	08	32
	343	0	00	30
	335	0	08	32

[सं. O-12016/10/93 अ(एन जी-डी IV)]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 383.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAN to DJAM in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAN to DJAM

State : Gujarat District: Bharuch Taluka : Vagra.

Village	Block No	Hect	Are	Centi
Rahiyad	585	0	03	12
	586	0	29	12
	577	0	06	24
	576	0	12	48
	588	0	08	32
	589	0	15	60
	570	0	04	16
	346	0	15	60
	347	0	17	68
	342	0	08	32
	343	0	00	80
	335	0	08	32

[No. O-12016/10/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का.मा. 384 .--यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी जे एन से डी जे एम तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी ज़ादतों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अर्जन आणव्य एतदुपाय घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवश कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी जे एन से डी जे एम तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य	गुजरात	ज़िला	भरुच	तालुका	वाग्रा
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर.	सेन्टी	
रेहियदा	234	0	10	40	
	233/ए/बी	0	07	28	
	232	0	07	32	
	230	0	10	40	
	229	0	07	28	
	235	0	00	50	
	228	0	00	80	
	224	0	05	72	
	226	0	10	40	
	225	0	00	80	
	216/ए/बी	0	29	12	
	218	0	26	00	
	211	0	06	24	
	210	0	08	32	
	208	0	18	72	
	207	0	00	80	
	209	0	00	40	
	192	0	09	36	
	193	0	15	60	
	204	0	08	32	
	194	0	10	40	
	202	0	01	00	
	196	0	20	80	
	159	0	11	44	
	158	0	11	44	
	156	5	02	08	

[नं. O-12016/11/93 ओ एन जी-डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 384.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from DJAN to DJAM in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from DJAN to DJAM

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hee- tare	Are Centiare
Gelanda	234	0	10 40
	233/A, B	0	07 28
	232	0	07 32
	230	0	10 40
	229	0	07 28
	235	0	00 50
	228	0	00 80
	224	0	05 72
	226	0	10 40
	225	0	00 80
	216/A, B	0	29 12
	218	0	26 00
	211	0	06 24
	210	0	08 32
	208	0	18 72
	207	0	00 80
	209	0	00 40
	192	0	09 36
	193	0	15 60
	204	0	08 32
	194	0	10 40
	202	0	01 00
	196	0	20 80
	159	0	11 44
	158	0	11 44
	156	0	02 08

[No. O-12016/11/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ 385.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एच एच से ईपीएस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनएलएन अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एनएलएन घोषित किया है।

बनते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित यह भी कथन करेगा कि यद्यपि वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किनी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एच एच से ईपीएस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	है	आर	सेन्ट.
गांधार	322	0	07	81

[सं. ओ-12016/12/93-ऑन जी डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 385.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNFF to WIH in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Mukarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNFF to W.I.H.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hee- tare	Are Centiare
Gandhar	322	0	07 81

[No. O-12016/12/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का.आ. 386.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एच बी से ईपीएस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एनएलएन अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एनएलएन घोषित किया है।

बनते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित यह भी कथन करेगा कि यद्यपि वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किनी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एच बी से ईपीएस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	है	आर	सेन्ट.
गांधार	322	0	07	81

[सं. ओ-12016/12/93-ऑन जी डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 386.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNHV to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNHV to EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	322	0	01	92

[No. O-12016/13/93-ONG(D.IV)]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का.प्रा 387.यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन जी यू से ईपीएस एवं डब्ल्यू आई एच II तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का भर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन् कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के लिये पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग, निर्माण और रखरखाव प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इन अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिरिप्टनः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उक्त सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किन्हीं विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन जी यू से ईपीएस एवं डब्ल्यू आई एच II तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : वाग्रा			
गांव	ब्लॉक नं	है	घार	सेन्टी	
गांधार	322	2	08	40	

[सं. अं-12016/14/93-ओ एन जी डब्ल्यू-4]

एम, मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 387.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNGU to EPS & W.I.H.II in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNGU to EPS & W.I.H.II.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Gandhar	322	2	08	40

[No. O-12016/14/93-ONG(D.IV)]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का.प्रा. 388.यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एच बी से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार का भर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अपने कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बबीदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एच की से ईपीएस तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : घागोद		
गाँव	क्रमांक नं.	है. आर.	सेन्टी.	
वलीपुर	213	0 00	20	
	212	0 13	31	
	200	0 12	48	
	199	0 09	36	
	196	0 07	28	
	195	0 06	24	
	194	0 01	82	
	191	0 01	90	
	190	0 12	98	
158 ए, बी	0 15	6 1		
कार्ट ट्रैक	0 01	69		
159	0 18	72		
160	0 00	15		
131	0 04	68		
130	0 02	08		
129	0 05	72		
124	0 02	18		
123	0 03	72		
121	0 04	68		
120	0 02	12		
106	0 00	24		
114	0 00	00		
113	0 01	95		
112	0 01	93		
111	0 01	95		
110	0 03	12		
122	0 09	36		
108	0 00	20		
109	0 12	48		
107	0 07	80		
422	0 07	28		
440	0 18	72		
450	0 01	58		
448	0 04	79		
446/ए, बी	0 22	36		
445/ए, बी	0 09	88		
459	5 07	28		
444	0 15	60		
462	0 19	76		
463	5 18	72		
447	0 12	48		

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 388.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNHV to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNHV to EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Aamod

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Cen-tiare
Valipur	213	0 00	20
	212	0 13	31
	200	0 12	48
	199	0 09	36
	196	0 07	28
	195	0 06	24
	194	0 01	82
	191	0 01	90
	190	0 12	98
	158/A,B	0 15	60
	Cart track	0 01	69
	159	0 18	72
	160	0 00	15
	131	0 04	68
	130	0 02	08
	129	0 05	72
	124	0 02	18
	123	0 05	72
	121	0 04	68
	120	0 02	12
	106	0 00	24
	114	0 00	00
	113	0 01	95
	112	0 01	93
	111	0 01	95
	110	0 03	12
	122	0 09	36
	108	0 00	20
	109	0 12	48
	107	0 07	80
	422	0 07	28
	449	0 18	72
	450	0 01	58
	448	0 04	79
	446/A,B	0 22	36
	445/A,B	0 09	88
	459	0 07	28
	444	0 15	60
	462	0 19	76
	463	0 18	72
	447	0 12	48

[No. O-12016/15/93-ओ. एन. जे. 44]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

[No. O-12016/15/93 ONG DIV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNGU to EPS & W.I.H. II

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Acre	Centi-ture
Muller	5	0	09	36
	6/P	0	22	44
	7	0	23	44
	63	2	18	40

[No. O-12016/16/93-ONG.D IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का.प्र.389.—यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जो पट जो वु में इंपॉज्ड एवं डबल्यू आई एच II तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आपूर्ति द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यहाँ यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी सज्जों की बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एम्ब्रवाइड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एम्ब्रवाइड घोषित किया है।

वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हिनबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आपूर्ति, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जीएनजीयू में इंपॉज्ड एवं डबल्यू आई एच-II तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : बरुच	तालुका : वाग्रा			
ग्राम	ब्लॉक नं.	है.	एकर	सेन्टी	
मल्लेर	5	0	09	36	
	6/पी	0	22	44	
	7	0	23	44	
	63	2	18	40	

[नं. ओ 12016/16/93-अ/एनजी-डी-4]
एम.मार्टिन डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 389.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNGU to EPS & W.I.H. II in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

का.प्र. 390.—यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जो बिन्दु से सी पी एक गांधार तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आपूर्ति द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यहाँ यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी सज्जों की बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एम्ब्रवाइड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एम्ब्रवाइड घोषित किया है :

वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हिनबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आपूर्ति, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

टी बिन्दु से सीपीएफ गांधार तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : बरुच	तालुका : वाग्रा			
ग्राम	ब्लॉक नं.	है.	एकर	सेन्टी	
पामरडी	261/ए. की	0	05	00	
	271	0	54	40	
	55	0	23	72	
	269	0	01	28	
	267	0	22	40	
	276/बी	0	19	20	
	277/बी	0	12	80	
	285	0	00	80	
	286	0	33	60	
	287	0	09	90	
	288	0	52	00	
	301	0	11	20	
	काट्टे ट्रेक	0	01	00	
	365/ए. की	0	24	00	
	374	0	14	40	

1	2	3	4	5
	376	0	11	20
	378	0	00	90
	356	0	20	80
	358/ए, बी	0	30	40
	403	0	30	60
	404	0	05	11
	405/ए, बी	0	14	40
	408	0	30	40
	409	0	11	20
	16	0	56	00
	406	0	58	40
	273	0	06	40
	222	5	00	25
	274	0	31	00

1	2	4	5
	378	0	00 90
	356	0	20 80
	353/A,B	0	30 40
	403	0	33 60
	404	0	05 12
	405/A,B	0	14 40
	408	0	30 40
	409	0	11 20
	16	0	56 00
	406	0	58 40
	273	0	06 40
	272	0	06 25
	274	0	32 00

[No. O-12016/17/93-ONG.D.IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

[सं. ओ-12016/17/93 आ एन जी डी-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 390.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from T. Point to CPF GANDAR in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission,

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to be Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpur Road, Vadodara-390 009.

And every person making such in objection shall also specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from T. Point to CPF Ghandhar

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Ac-	Cent- tialre
Paldi	261/A, B	0	08	00
	271	0	54	40
	55	0	38	72
	269	0	01	28
	267	0	22	40
	276/B	0	19	20
	277/B	0	12	80
	285	0	00	80
	286	0	33	60
	387	0	00	92
	288	0	32	00
	304	0	11	20
	Cart track	0	01	00
	363/A,B	0	24	00
	374	0	14	40
	376	0	11	20

379 GI/93-4

का.आ. 391.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.ए. के से ई.पी.एस. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन नाल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोण द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यक अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपरोक्त उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एन्डोराग घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवादी कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सज्जम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोण, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिवृत्त की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या कि उसे लिखित व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी. एन. ई. के से ई. पी. एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : वडन तालुका : वाग्रा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर	सेंटीमीटर
गांधार	322	0	32	86

[सं. ओ-12016/18/93-ओ एन जी डी-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 391.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNEK to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto —

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpur Road, Vadara-390009.

And every person making such an objection shall also specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNEK to EPS

State : Gandhar Taluka : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Are	Centi- tiare
Gandhar	322	0	32	86

[No. O-12016/18/93-ONG.D. IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 392.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन बी जी से जी एन बी बी तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वाक्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्रज्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वाक्य घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन बी जी से जी एन बी बी तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला : भरुच

तालुका : वग्रा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर	सेंटीयर
वलीपुर	218	0	01	44
	219	0	10	14
	220	0	18	20
	241	0	05	20
	242	0	03	64
	243	0	01	82
	271	0	12	48
	260	0	01	32
	261	0	04	40

[सं. आ. 12016/19/93-ओ एन जी बी-4]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 392.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNBG to GNBB in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto —

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpur Road, Vadara-390-009.

And every person making such an objection shall also specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNBG to GNBB

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Amod

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Are	Centi- tiare
Valipur	218	0	01	44
	219	0	10	14
	220	0	18	20
	241	0	05	20
	242	0	03	64
	243	0	01	82
	271	0	12	48
	260	0	01	32
	261	0	04	40

[No. O-12016/19/93-ONG.D.B. IV]

M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का.प्रा. 393.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एच ए से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्भावद्व अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने के अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एच ए से ई पी एस तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : पागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर	सेंटीयर
गांधार	322	0	48	88

[सं. ओ-12016/20/93 ओ एन जी डी IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 393.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNHA to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to be Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also specify whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNHA to EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
Gandhar	322	0	48	88

[No. O-12016/20/93-ONG.D.IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का.प्रा. 394.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी एन एच ए से ई पी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जाना चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्भावद्व अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एच ए से ई पी एस तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : पागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर	सेंटीयर
गांधार	322	1	02	96

[सं. ओ 12016/21/93 ओ एन जी डी IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 394.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNFN to EPS in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto —

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpur Road, Vadodara-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also specify specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNFN TO EPS

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec tare	Acre	Cent- tiars
Gandhar	322	1	02	96

[No. O-12016/21/93-ONG.D.IV]
MARTIN, Desk Office

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1992

का. आ. सं. 395.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जो पक्काजण जी जे एन-4 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वाक्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज वाहक (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

अर्थात् कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के ताबे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और विकास विभाग, मकरपुर रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना का तारोख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह वह चाहता है कि उसको सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी को मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी एन एक्स बी से पक्काजण जी जे एन-4 तक पाइप लाइन
बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भारुच तालुका : वावरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे	अर	सेंटा
नरणावी	33	0	11	44
	32	0	02	08
	35/ए बी	0	07	28
	36/बी	0	05	72
	36/ए	0	07	80
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	04	80
	27	0	28	60
	28	0	13	52
	21	5	14	04
	20	0	20	80
	12	0	15	08
	11	0	09	36

[सं. 12016/23/93 जी एन जी डी-IV]

एम. मार्टिन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 395.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNXB to Pakhajjan GGS IV in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto —

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpur Road, Vadodara-390 009.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNXB to Pakhajjan GGS-IV

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Acre	Cent- tiars
Narnavi	33	0	11	14
	32	0	02	08
	35/A,B	0	07	28
	36/B	0	05	72
	36/A	0	07	80
	Cart track	0	04	68
	27	0	28	60
	28	0	13	52
	21	0	14	04
	20	0	20	80
	12	0	15	08
	11	0	09	36

[No. O-12016/23/93-ONG.D.IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 396.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में टी. विन्दु से सी पी एफ गांधार तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी ज़ाहियों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वाचक अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50 की धारा 3 को उपधारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आदेश एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समझाधिकारों तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ीदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना को ताराख में 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसको सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किता विधि व्यवसायी को मार्फत।

अनुसूची

टी. विन्दु से सी पी एफ गांधार तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भरुच तालुका : वागरा

गांव ब्लॉक नं. हे. चार मंडीयर

1	2	3	4	5
चांबवेन	281	0	83	20
	274	0	22	40
	275	0	20	50
	280	0	07	68
	276	0	11	52
	278	0	19	20
	279	0	21	60
काट ट्रेक		0	09	60
	424	0	28	00
	425	0	09	60
	426	0	17	60
	427	0	33	60
	429	0	11	20
	416	0	10	40
	415	0	18	40

	1	2	3	4	5
चांबवेन	414		0	17	60
	457		0	19	20
	413		0	08	80
	412		0	09	60
	410		0	11	20
	411		0	11	26
काट ट्रेक			0	00	80
	459		0	25	60
	472		0	07	20
	461/ए, बी		0	12	80
	462		0	00	96
	453		0	15	04
	512		0	12	80
	511		0	23	04
	515		0	27	20
	516		0	13	60
	517		0	09	60
	641		0	26	40
	640		0	19	20
	631		0	11	20
	632		0	01	20
	633		0	01	20
	635		0	09	70
	634		0	25	60
काट ट्रेक			0	02	40
	688		0	15	60
	687		0	19	20
	682		0	32	00
	676/ए, बी		0	32	00
	680		0	29	60
	679		0	14	20
	752		0	41	60
	749		0	06	40
	744		0	52	80
	743		0	20	80
	742		0	01	60
	932		0	64	00

[नं. ओ-12016/24/93-ओ एन जो डी-IV]

एन. मार्टिन, डैक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 396.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from T. Point to OPF GANDHAR in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying or the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-390 009.

And every person making such in objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from T. Point to CPF Gandhar

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Vagra

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Con-tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Chanchwel	281	0	83	20
	274	0	22	40
	275	0	20	80
	280	0	07	68
	276	0	11	52
	278	0	19	20
	279	0	21	60
	Cart track	0	09	60
	424	0	28	00
	425	0	09	60
	426	0	17	60
	427	0	33	60
	429	0	11	20
	416	0	10	40
	415	0	18	40
	414	0	17	60
	457	0	19	20
	413	0	08	80
	412	0	09	60
	410	0	11	20
	411	0	11	26
	Cart track	0	00	80
	459	0	25	60
	472	0	07	20
	461/A,B	0	12	80
	462	0	00	96
	453	0	15	04
	512	0	12	80
	511	0	23	04
	515	0	27	20
	516	0	13	60
	517	0	09	60
	641	0	26	40
	640	0	19	20
	631	0	11	20
	632	0	01	20
	633	0	01	20
	635	0	09	70
	634	0	25	60
	Cart track	0	02	40
	688	0	15	60
	687	0	19	20
	682	0	32	00
	676/A,B	0	32	00
	680	0	29	60
	679	0	14	20
	752	0	41	60
	749	0	06	40
	744	0	52	80
	743	0	20	80
	742	0	01	60
	932	0	64	00

[No. O-12016/24/93-ONG.D.IV]
M. MARTIN, Desk Officer

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 14 अगस्त, 1992

का.आ. 397.—केंद्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान अप्राधिकृत अधिमोगियों की बेवजली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, नीचे की अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (1) में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को, जो एक कानूनी प्राधिकरण का और सरकार में राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पंक्ति के समतुल्य एक अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (2) में की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में अपनी अधिकारिता की सीमाओं के भीतर, उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और उस पर अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

अनुसूची

अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों के प्रवर्ग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
1	2
मुख्य प्रशासनिक प्रबंधक, राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एंड फर्टि- राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एंड फर्टि- लाइजर्स लिमिटेड, ट्राम्बे एकक लाइजर्स लिमिटेड, ट्राम्बे एकक बेम्बूर, मुम्बई-400074 (महाराष्ट्र)	राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एंड फर्टि- लाइजर्स लिमिटेड के ट्राम्बे एकक के या उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर और बेम्बूर, मुम्बई (महाराष्ट्र) स्थित उसका टाउनशिप।

[का.सं. 82/7/92-एफ.डी. सी]

एन्थोनी लियाबुएला, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

New Delhi, the 14th August, 1992

S.O. 397:—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the Officer mentioned in column (1) of the Schedule below, being an Officer of a statutory authority and equivalent to the rank of gazetted officer of the Government to be estate officer for the purposes of the said Act who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the estate officers by or under the said Act, within the limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Designation of the Officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
4	2
Chief Administrative Manager Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited Trombay Unit, Chambur, Bombay-400 074 (Maharashtra)	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease, by or on behalf of Trombay Unit, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and its Township located at Chambur, Bombay (Maharashtra)

[F. No. 82/7/92-FDC]

ANTHONY LIANZUALA, Dy. Secy.

अम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. भा. 398.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, स. भारत कोकिय कोल लिमिटेड की बगदीगी कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संबंध निवृत्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-1-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/54/91-आईआर (कोल-1)]

एच. सी. गौड़, ईस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 398.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2) Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 28-1-93.

[No. L-20012/54/91-IR(Coal-I)]

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 108 OF 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen :—Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers :—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th January, 1993

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(54)/91-I.R. (Coal-I) dated, the 12th August, 1991.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L., P.O. Lodna, Dist. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri S. K. Bhattacharjee w.e.f. 16-6-90 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. Admittedly, Shri S. K. Bhattacharjee, the concerned workman was an Engineer's clerk at Bagdigi Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. He was issued chargesheet on 20-9-92 for committing fraud and dishonesty with the company's property which was a misconduct within the meaning of clause 27(2) of the certified standing orders.

3. It so happened that one Shri Ram Brich Dusadh Stowing madoor lodged a complaint with the management that he was not paid L.T.C. amount for January, 1992 which gave rise to the necessary of some probe into the matter. Firstly Shri R. S. Singh, the then Sr. P. O. enquired and found a number of irregularities. He submitted his report on 6-5-82. Again Shri S. R. V. Raman, Finance Officer enquired and found several irregularities and manipulation in preparation of L.T.C. Bills and its payment. He submitted his report on 9-8-82. On the basis of the report of Shri Raman the concerned workman was issued chargesheet wherein it was specifically alleged that—

"On checking of L.T.C. payment register for a period from April, 1981 to April 1982 revealed that Shri Dilip Kumar Sarkar, Accounts Clerk prepared and passed for payment a bill on 10-6-1982 for a sum of Rs. 1,34,560 as advance L.T.C. payment mentioning that 80 persons were entitled to receive at the rate of Rs. 1,625 and 12 persons to receive amount @ Rs. 380. On verification it revealed they only 75 persons were billed to receive amount @ Rs. 1,625 and 17 persons to receive amount @ Rs. 380. Thus total actual amount on such payment comes to Rs. 1,28,335 only.

You collect Rs. 1,34,560 for disbursement on 12-6-81 vide Vr. No. 108 dated 12-6-1981. The excess amount drawn by you was Rs. 6,225 & this was not disbursed by you. You instead of returning the excess amount to the company's cash, misappropriated it. You collect Rs. 380 towards the payment of L.T.C. to Sri Harilal Rabidas drawn undtd Vr. No. 108 dt. 12-6-81. Though this amount remained unpaid, you did not credit it to company's Cash but misappropriated it.

That you were also deputed to check and pass the L.T.C. bill between 23-12-1981 to 31-3-1982. Though the billing clerk has billed L.T.C. payment twice for the same worker as detailed in the annexure. You checked and passed the same. Your above acts caused loss of Rs. 15,674.50 as detailed in Annexure I to the company.

That you collected cash Rs. 1,625.00 ÷ 380.00 billed as payment in favour of Sri Bansi Kurmi and Sri Harilal Rabidas vide Vr. No. 128 dt. 15-5-81 and Vr. No. 108 dt. 12-6-81.

There was no worker in Bagdigi colliery in the name of Sri Bansi Kurmi, loader or Sri Harilal Rabidas, stowing mazdoor. The payment of Sri Bansi Kurmi as disbursed, which is false. You misappropriated the entire cash."

4. The concerned workman replied to the chargesheet Ex. M-2 denying the allegation levelled against him. He stated that though he was engineers clerk but he was burdened with the work of making payment to the workers against certain bills which according to him requires some experience and efficiency. He had requested the authorities about the difficulties but nobody paid any heed to his request. He further stated that he was not concerned with

the preparation and checking of bills. He was to make payment according to the particulars given in the bill. While replying to the specific charges he denied to have collected Rs. 1,54,060 on 12-2-81 for its disbursement amongst the workers. He was allowed to lift the money in various instalments and to make payment accordingly. He further stated that during the period from April, 1981 to June, 1981 he claimed to have disbursed about Rs. 6,00,000. He was informed that an excess amount of Rs. 6,225 have been paid by him. The concerned workman admitted that it might be a bona fide mistake arising out of inexperience and in handling such a huge amount. Accordingly he approached the authority and agreed to make up the loss but the authorities did not listen. According to him he met several authorities and tried to impress upon them that it was a bona fide mistake but all proved fruitless.

5. Regarding payment to Harilal Rabidas he stated that there was no workman named Harilal Rabidas. But there was one Hiralal Pandit, Ropeway Mazdoor who was entitled to LTC amount of Rs. 380 and he was paid that amount. However due to mistake his LTI could not be taken on the payment register. He stated that due to clerical mistake Harilal Rabidas was shown in place of Hiralal Pandit.

6. As regards the checking of bills during 23-12-81 to 31-3-82 he has to say that it was none of his business to check any bills. According to him checking of bills rested with the leave clerk.

7. As regards the payment of LTC amount to Bangshi Kurmi he had to say that actual name was Benarasi Kurmi and not Banshi Kurmi. By mistake Banshi Kurmi was written instead of Benarasi Kurmi. The actual payment was made to Benarasi Kurmi.

8. Apart from other details the concerned workman submitted in his W. S. that corrupt officials used to take money from LTC amount for their marry making and for purchase of alcohol etc.

9. At the relevant time a system was in practice for paying LTC and LTC amount even to those workmen whose names did not appear in such register. Such persons were getting the amount on the written order of the Agent/P.O. and Accountant etc.

10. The concerned workman also stated that he wanted to examine some of the officials as his witness during the domestic enquiry but they were not summoned by the management. The management did not call for certain document as desired by the concerned workman. It may be submitted here that after full hearing the domestic enquiry has been held to be fair and proper wherein these two points have been dealt with. Lastly the concerned workman stated that he was dismissed on 16-6-90 by an unauthorised person and accordingly on the ground stated above it was prayed to answer the reference in favour of the concerned workman with full back wages.

10. (a) The management stated through the W.S. that the concerned workman apart from making payment of bills was also entrusted with the duty of checking and passing LTC bills. It was stated that Shri R. S. Singh, Sr. P.O. Bagdigi colliery after enquiry had reported against the concerned workman stating that the concerned workman adopted certain ingenuous method and this dishonesty caused loss to the management and again to himself in connection with payment of LTC Bill to the workmen. Shri S.R.V. Raman found similar things. The management has given a detailed account as shown in the chargesheet as to how the concerned workman received Rs. 1,54,560 for disbursing LTC payment to the workmen through voucher No. 108 dt. 12-6-81 but he did not deposit undisbursed amount of Rs. 6,225. He during the period from 23-12-1981 to 31-3-82 checked and passed LTC bills making double payment in case of certain workmen causing loss of Rs. 1,56,74,50P. to the company. It was further stated as to how the concerned workman paid LTC amount to one Banshi Kurmi and Harilal Rabidas who were not the workmen of the colliery and he thus misappropriated that amount. On these grounds the concerned workman was issued chargesheet and in domestic enquiry he was found guilty of the charges. The management submitted that the concerned workman committed misconduct of serious nature of dishonesty and the punishment imposed was proportionate to the offence committed by him.

11. While giving parawise reply to the W. S. filed by the concerned workman it was submitted that it was wrong to suggest that the officials used to take money from LTC amount for marry making and purchase of alcohol. It was also denied that LTC amount was paid to the stranger whose names did not figure in the relevant register. For these ground it was submitted that the concerned workman has got no claim and not entitled to any relief.

12. The question for consideration would be as to whether the concerned workman committed misconduct of fraud and dishonesty as detailed in the chargesheet.

13. From the W. S. of the concerned workman and his reply to the chargesheet it is evident that Shri Bhattacharjee had received a sum of Rs. 1,34,560 towards LTC amount for its disbursement to the workmen. He never denied the receipt of the money. However, according to him he had received that amount in instalment. According to the management the total amount disbursed come to Rs. 1,28,335 only and the balance amount of Rs. 6,225 was misappropriated by the concerned workman. The concerned workman denied misappropriation and according to him he had paid excess amount which was a bona fide mistake. He also stated that the mistake occurred due to inexperience in handling huge amount. Immediately after detection of the mistake he wanted to credit the amount in favour of the company but he failed in spite of every possible efforts.

14. Shri T. K. Banerjee was examined MW-1 in domestic enquiry. He served as Asstt. Manager and Manager both in Bagdigi Colliery. He stated about the chargesheet levelled against the concerned workman. He explained as to how Shri Bhattacharjee misappropriated the unpaid amount. He further stated as to how the concerned workman paid to the fake persons who were never the employees of the colliery. Shri Bhattacharjee has taken the plea that even higher officials used to take money from the LTC amount for their marry making and purchase of alcohol and that he virtually paid more than what he had received. He has proved certain slips showing that payment were made even on the recommendation of the officials. The document have been marked Ext. D-1 to D-11. He while making his statement before the E.O. has specifically named the official under whose orders payment towards LTC have been made to different persons. This is suggestive of the fact that LTC amount were paid even to the employees whose names did not figure in the registers. My attention was drawn specifically towards Ext. D. VIII, IX and X of the domestic enquiry. The document will reveal that Shri P. S. Chalana had taken in all about Rs. 9,000 in 1981 itself. The concerned workman in his statement stated that Shri Chalana had taken that amount from LTC amount for purchase of Peters Scott (whisky). Ext. D-XI will bear testimony of this fact wherein Peters Scott and Macdowell each 10 bottles have been noted. Anyway from Ext. D-II it is not clear that the amount was taken for purchase of whisky but this much is clear that Shri P. S. Chalana had taken money three times in the same year. I cannot say whether LTC amount can be drawn three times in a year. This has got tendency to suggest that things specially in fiscal matter were not dealt with fairly in accordance with the procedure. In the situation irregularities are bound to occur for which the dealing clerk should not be severely branded or blamed. In cross-examination the witness was asked as to whether he was authorised to spend company's money for personal expenses of Mr. Chalana. Here it may be mentioned that the concerned workman was a mere clerk and in normal course a clerk in his position cannot dare to ignore or defuse the demand of higher authority like Mr. Chalana who was Agent at that time. The question may be posed that Shri Chalana might have paid advance taken by him. But there is nothing to show that there was any payment. It was for Shri Chalana to repay it under receipt I find that in cross-examination payment to Mr. Chalana of the aforesaid amount has not been challenged in specific words. In the financial matters he was responsible to repay the advance if taken rests with the employee who took advance. In case of Shri Chalana if the amount was paid the receipt of payment must be with the management. The concerned workman wanted to cross-examine Shri Chalana. A records disclose summons served at a place for his appearance but he did not appear. A question was framed and put to the witness in the domestic enquiry as to whether he could prove that Shri Chalana did

not repay the amount? I think one cannot be asked to prove anything negative. Be that as it may the concerned workman as stated by him, wanted to deposit the amount and that he also approached the authorities but it was of no use. There may be one and 100 reasons to deposit the amount. Willingness of the concerned workman to deposit the amount of Rs. 6225 should never be construed that he had misappropriated that amount. In the circumstances stated above a poor paid employee may prefer to deposit the amount just to avoid harassment and the departmental proceeding against him.

15. It was stated that Banshi Kurmi was not employee but he was paid LTC amount. The concerned workman has stated before the E.O. that the correct name was Benarasi Kurmi and due to clerical mistake it was written as Banshi Kurmi. He stated that mistake in writing the name was committed by the bill clerk. He further stated that the payment was made to the real man i.e. Benarasi Kurmi on the identification made by Shri Ram Nawal Prasad a clerk of Labour department and also at the instance of D. K. Sarkar account Assistant. It may be clarified here that summons issued to Shri Sarkar for his appearance as witness and the summons was duly served upon him on 27-10-89 but he did not appear for his statement on 2-11-89 nor he sent any information showing his inability to attend the enquiry. In cross-examination the witness was not controverted even by way of suggestion that the payment was not made to the right man. This holds that the payment was made to the right man and the issuance of chargesheet of that point was unwarranted.

16. As regards payment to Harilal Rabidas it was stated by the concerned workman that the payment was made to the right man namely Hiralal Pandit at the instance and identification of Shri D. K. Sarkar. On this point also there has been no cross-examination. atleast to show that Shri Hiralal Pandit was a different man or no employee of the management. Again Hiralal Pandit has examined himself as DW-2 and stated that he had received LTC amount at the instance of Shri D. K. Sarkar. He is an employee in ropeway section in Bagdigi colliery. But the witness was not cross-examined only because according to the management had no concern with the chargesheet. At this stage reference may be made to the statement of Shri Ram Nawal Prasad, MW-3. He stated that LTC bills prepared in the name of Banshi Kurmi was paid Benarasi Kurmi. According to him Benarasi Kurmi was the right man and the payment was made at his instance. He admitted that Hiralal Pandit was an employee in ropeway section of Bagdigi colliery. The statement of this witness has made it clear that there was no theft or dishonesty nor any misappropriation of LTC amount payable to Harilal Rabidas and Banshi Kurmi. As discussed above the payment had already been made to the right persons. DW-1 Mr. C. M. Khan and DW-3 Md. Salim have come to say that they got LTC amount at the instance of Shri D. K. Sarkar although no bills were prepared in their names.

17. The concerned workman was further charged that he had checked and passed L.T.C. bill during the period from 23-12-81 to 31-3-82 cleaning double payment in favour of certain workmen. Ext. M-VIII (Annexure) is the relevant paper showing excess payment to the workers. The concerned workmen in this regard has stated that it was none of his business to check any LTC payment bill. He was simply to verify the relevant paper relating to LTC payment with the particulars shown on the bill. According to him it was the duty of the leave clerk to check and verify before recommending the payment of L.T.C. if payable, if not earlier paid MW-1 Shri T. K. Banerjee has stated that the concerned workman was deputed to check and to pass the bill. This means that checking and passing the bills was not his regular duty. In case of refusal by the concerned workman it was the duty of the management to prove an order whereby he was deputed for the aforesaid purpose. Besides this Shri S. K. Bhattacharjee alone was not the person to check and pass those bills. Ext. M-VIII Annexure-I will show that bills were checked by four persons. Shri Banerjee himself denied his knowledge about the preparation of LTC bills and its payment. He has further displayed his ignorance as to whether unpaid amount was credited with the company's cash daily or not.

379 GI/93—5

18. I have discussed every aspect of the matter and it is manifest that the concerned workman Shri S. K. Bhattacharjee did not commit any theft, fraud or dishonesty culminating into misappropriation of the company's money. Of course from the evidence and the attending circumstances it can be gathered that he was a bit negligent. In the circumstances I would set aside the order of his dismissal with the directions to the management to reinstate the concerned workman with 50 per cent of the back wages. The management is thus directed to reinstate the concerned workman with payment of 50 per cent back wages and other consequential benefits from the date of his dismissal to the date of his reinstatement within one month from the date of publication of the Award.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 1993

का. आ. 399.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मै. भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की कतरास चोटुडीह कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निश्चित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं. 2), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-1-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल - 20012/179/90 - आई आर (कोल-I)]

एच. सी. गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 1993

S.O. 399.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Katras Chhotudih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 28-1-93.

[No. L-20012/179/90-IR (Coal-I)]

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 18 of 1992

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Katras Chhotudih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee. Advocate.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 15th January, 1993

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/179/90-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 11th December, 1990.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Katras Choitudih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. is justified in not promoting the workman Shri Ishaq Khan I. D. Card No. 23322/ TR from the post of Clerical Grade III to Clerical Grade I? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. In this case both the parties appeared and filed their respective W.S. The parties were then granted adjournment for filing their respective documents. Subsequently both the parties instead of filing documents, appeared before me and filed a petition of compromise. I heard both the parties on the said petition of compromise and do find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and beneficial to both of them. Accordingly I accept the said petition of compromise and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as annexure.

Sd/-

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 18/92

Employers in relation to the management of Katras
Choitudih Colliery.

AND

Their workmen.

PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the above dispute has been amicably settled under the points on the following terms :—

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

(a) That the concerned workman Sri Ishaq Khan, Bhatta Munshi will be deemed to have been promoted to Clerical Grade. II with effect from 1-7-89. As he was upgraded to Clerical Gr. II as per NCWA-IV with effect from 1-7-89, he did not receive the promotional benefit from the date. He will be entitled to promotional benefit with effect from 1-7-89 and his salary will be re-fixed considering his upgradation as per promotion with effect from 1-7-89.

(b) That the concerned workman will be deemed to have been promoted to Clerical Gr. I with effect from 1-7-92 and his pay will be fixed considering him naturally promoted to Grade. I with effect from 1-7-92.

(c) That the concerned workman will get benefits prospectively with effect from 1-7-92 and will not claim any benefit by way of difference of wages retrospectively.

2. That in view of the above settlement, there remains nothing to be adjudicated.

Under the facts and circumstances stated above the Hon'ble Tribunal will be graciously pleased to accept the settlement as fair and proper and be pleased to pass the award in terms of the settlement.

For the workmen :

1. (Karu Ram),
General Secretary,
Dalit Mazdoor Sangh.

2. (Ishaq Khan),
Bhatta Munshi,
K. C. Colliery.

Witness.

1. (B. Singh)
Personnel Manager (IR),
KATRAS Project Area;

For the employers.

1. (S. D. Govil),
General Manager
Katras Project Area.

2. (N. C. Sinha),
Personnel Manager,
Katras Project Area

नई दिल्ली, 2 फरवरी, 1993

का. आ. 400.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, म. भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की अमलाबाद कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संबंध निवाजकों और उनके कर्म-कारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं.-2), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 1-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल - 20012/31/91 - आई आर (कोल - I)]

एच. सी. गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd February, 1993

S.O. 400.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Amlabad Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 1-2-93.

[No. L-20012/31/91-IR(Coal-I)]

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram,

Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

Reference No. 105 of 1991

Employers in relation to the management of Amlabad
Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and their
workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri B. M. Lal, Advocate.

On behalf of the management.—Shri H. Nath, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 22nd January, 1993

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/31/91-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 24th July, 1991.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Union for reinstatement of Md. Zubair Alam as Auto Electrician with back wages w.e.f. 11-12-1989 on account of illegal stoppage from work by the management of Amlabad Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. is justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. Md. Zubair Alam the concerned workman claims re-instatement with back wages on the ground that the was re-

gular employee working as Auto Electrician in Amlabad Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.I.. But he was stopped from his work with effect from 11-12-89. He claims to have been working since 5-1-87. He further stated that he was paid through voucher and the bills were prepared in the name of Md. Hatim Mian. The concerned workman has placed and proved a number of documents to show that he worked regularly as Auto Electrician in Amlabad colliery and he accordingly prayed that an Award be passed in his favour.

3. The management denied to recognise the concerned workman as an employee of the management. The relationship of employer and employee has been completely denied. It was stated that the management of Amlabad mine/Project used to utilise the services of Shyama Auto Electrical Works in repairing the electrical implements of the management if and when required on contract basis. It was contended that Zubair Alam was working on Shyama Auto Electrical Works and drawing bills and receiving payment on behalf of the said workshop. In this way according to the management the demand of the union for reinstatement of Md. Zubair Alam as Auto Electrician with back wages from 11-12-89 is baseless and contrary to the facts of the case.

4. The point for consideration is whether Md. Zubair Alam worked regularly like an employee in Amlabad colliery and is he entitled to be reinstated with full back wages?

5. Shri Chakradhan Choubey, MW-1 is Foreman in Colliery since 1989. According to him the concerned workman was a man of Shyama Auto Electrical Workshop who used to prepare bills in the name of workshop which was passed by the management. He stated that the concerned workman was not an employee of the management. Similar is the statement of T. Bhattacharjee MW-2 and he also denied the relationship of employer and employee between the management and Zubair Alam, the concerned workman. This witness stated that Md. Zubair Alam was an employee of Shyama Auto Electrical Workshop. But most unfortunate part of the statement of these two witnesses was that they had no occasion to see the workshop. The question is if they never saw the workshop then how they can be sure in their statement that the concerned workman was an employee of Shyama Auto Electrical workshop. Definitely they would have never any occasion to see the concerned workman working in the said workshop. In such view of the matter the statement of Shri Bhattacharjee MW-2 can be hardly believed when he stated that the concerned workman used to carry some implements to Shyama Auto Electrical Workshop for repair purpose. At this stage reference may be made to Ext. W-1 and W-2 which are the photo copies of the vouchers prepared in the name of Md. Hatim for its payment to Md. Zubair Alam, the concerned workman. The vouchers reads as follows.

"As on advance for payment of salary of Md. Zubair Alam".

The words "monthly salary" are very significant which denotes only monthly salary of Rs. 500 for payment to Md. Zubair. Salary is the word which is generally associated with the employee of the management or the Govt. employee. MW-2 stated that the words "For payment of salary for Md. Zubair" appearing in Ext. W-1 are subsequent addition. Similarly the words "for monthly salary of Zubair Alam" in Ext. W-2 are subsequent addition. I have carefully perused these two documents and prima facie this does not appear to be a case of subsequent addition. All the words making a sentence seems to have been written in one sitting and by one man. Again nothing has been explained as to how and by whom these subsequent addition have been made. In the W.S. of the management it has been stated that these words were written by the dealing clerk by mistake. In this way the statement of MW-2 was not in agreement with the W.S. on this point. If it was written by mistake the necessary correction should have been made under intimation to all concerned. There is nothing to show that the mistake was corrected any time or the dealing clerk was properly punished. It may be mentioned here that mere statement has got no evidentiary value unless corroborated by some documentary evidence.

6. Ext. W-2 series are photo copies of colliery requisition slip issued in the name of Md. Zubair. According to the management the materials noted in the requisition slips were issued to the workmen of Shyama Auto Electrical Works to repair the electrical equipment of the management. This was issued to ensure that right materials were used by Shyama Auto Works for use of sub-standard materials in a repair of electrical equipment may caused accident in mine resulting in loss of lives. The intention as expressed in the W.S. can be said to be very pious and honest but the name of Shyama Auto Electrical works does nowhere find any reference in any of the requisition slips. Again there may be reasons for issuing acid, S. F. wire and distilled water for they can be used in repairing and cleaning electrical equipment. But I find no sufficient reason for issuing mining shoe in the name of Md. Zubair. This has got tendency to suggested that Md. Zubair like other employees of the company were issued materials from the stores of the management. MW-1 stated that store materials were issued to Zubair who used to carry to Shyama Workshop for repairing but this fact has been contradicted by Shri S. D. Singh, MW-3 who stated that Md. Zubair used to repair some parts at the colliery itself and some parts he used to carry to Shyama Auto Electrical Works. The question is if the concerned workman was an employee of Shyama Auto Electrical Works there can be no earthly reason as to why he will be permitted to do repairing work in the colliery workshop and this statement has got every tendency to suggest that the concerned workman has been working in the Colliery of Amlabad Colliery.

7. There are few other documents on behalf of the workmen which may go in long way to probablise his case. Ext. W-10 is the letter dt. 27-5-83 addressed to the Dy. CME Amlabad colliery for releasing Rs. 500 in advance in favour of repairer. The word "repairer" represents Md. Zubair Alam and this fact has been testified by MW-3, in his evidence. In the document it has been stated that the repairer has been working regularly and to the amount be released on the occasion of festival. The endorsement made on the letter (Ext. W-10) will show that payment was made to Md. Zubair. This further testified that Md. Zubair had been serving regularly in Amlabad colliery. Ext. W-11 is a sheet of receipt showing that some implements were received by Shri C. D. Choubey, Asstt. Foreman on 19-2-90 from Md. Zubair. It has been stated therein that Md. Zubair Alam who was looking after self starter, dynamo etc. was working in Amlabad colliery as part time worker. This satisfies the stand taken by the concerned workman that he was working in the colliery. He has been described as part time worker but the certified Standing Order applicable to the management of the colliery of BCLL does not recognise any part time worker. The classification of the workmen find no place of any part time worker. But the document as discussed above are self explanatory that he has been working and getting salary or the reward from the management of Amlabad Colliery. Ext. W-5 also shows that the concerned workman had returned some spare parts to the management on 17-3-90. There also he has been shown to have been working in Amlabad colliery as part time worker. All these documents plus the evidence as referred to above prove that the concerned workman has been working regularly in Amlabad colliery as Auto Electrician repairing electrical implements of the company. Definitely he does not seem to be on the roll of the company but he appears to have qualified himself to be enrolled as regular employee on account of his regular services rendered to the company.

8. Ext. W-4 and W-7 are the letters written by the concerned workmen to the Dy. C.M.E. of Amlabad colliery. Ext. W-8 was written to the G. M. of the colliery but all these are one sided affair and there is nothing to show that any of these letters was responded to by the management. In the circumstances this correspondence do not confirm to the plea taken by the concerned workman. The endorsement "Please discuss" appearing in Ext. W-4 does not satisfy requirement that the concerned workman was an employee. The officials are not expected to know who was who and so naturally he will try to discuss before passing any order on any such type of application. Ext. W-6 is also a letter dt. 7-1-88 for increment of monthly salary

from Rs. 500 to 1000. On the left hand margin of the letter there is endorsement made by Shri T. Bhattacharjee which has been marked Ext. W-5. It reads as follows :—

"Please advise him accordingly."

Shri Bhattacharjee MW-2 has stated that he had discussed the matter with the Executive Engineer and ad appraised him that Md. Zubair was not an employee of the Colliery.

9. MW-3 Shri S. D. Singh stated that the management of Amlabad colliery had been entrusting minor work for repair to Shyama Auto Electrical Works. The bills prepared in the name of Shyama Electrical Works used to be signed by the concerned workman for he was an employee of the workshop. I think mere signing of bills for and on behalf of Shyama Electric work will never signify that he was an employee of that workshop but definitely it has got tendency to suggest that some or other he was connected with that workshop. The pay bills of Shyama Auto Electrical Works has been marked Ext. M-6 to M-6/3 series. The witness further stated that since the concerned workman was knowing auto work, some works was entrusted to him also. It may be repeated again that the witness in cross-examination stated that Md. Zubair used to repair some parts at the colliery itself. This means he was doing in the colliery workshop. Ext. M-1 series are pay orders in favour of Md. Halim for payment to Shyama Electrical works Md. Zubair Alam (WW-1) has stated about his claims. He stated to have been working regularly in Amlabad colliery. He has also proved certain documents which have already been discussed. WW-3 is Md. Halim. He retired in 1988 from Amlabad colliery as Mechanical Foreman. His position has not been challenged. He stated that he saw the concerned workman working in the colliery from 1987 till his retirement. He has denied that the concerned workman after getting materials from Colliery used to carry it to Shyama Electrical Workshop and he worked there. I have examined various documents and the evidence of the witness which are more prone to prove the fact that the concerned workman was working regularly in Amlabad colliery as Auto Electrician. The concerned workman knows auto work and that cannot be denied rather it has been admitted by the witness of the management. The evidence both documentary and oral further prove that he has been working in Amlabad colliery regularly and getting his monthly salary. In such view of the matter I would answer the award in favour of the concerned workman. The management is thus directed to reinstate the concerned workman as Auto Electrician with back wages @ Rs. 500 per month which he was getting earlier from the date he was stopped from his work within 2 months from the date of the publication of the Award. The management further will fix up his minimum wages as per NCWAs. However, there will be no order for payment of any difference of wages as claimed by the concerned workman.

B. RAM. Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का. प्रा. 401—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड श्यामपुर 'बी' कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2, धमबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/105/91-आईआर (कोल-1)]

एच. सी. गौड़, डीस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 401.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Eastern Coalfields Shyampur 'B' Colliery and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 3-2-93.

[No. L-20012(105)/91-IR (Coal-I)]

HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 154 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Eastern Coalfields Shyampur 'B' Colliery and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen.—Shri D. Mukherjee,
Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri R. S. Murthy,
Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 25th January, 1993

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012 (105)/91-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the Nil.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Shyampur 'B' Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., in not changing the date of birth of Shri Dilu Hazam, Explosive Carrier from 1932 to 1936 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. This reference was pending for filing W.S. I find that the parties have already filed their W.S. The record reveals that on 18-1-93 Shri R. S. Murthy, learned Advocate for the employer submitted a petition stating therein that the case has been compromised between the concerned workman and the management on the basis of the settlement arrived at on 10-12-92. The copy of the memorandum of settlement was also filed duly signed by the management representative and the workmen. The concerned workman was disputing about the correctness of his age as recorded in the statutory Form B Register maintained by the management. Ultimately the case of the concerned workman was referred to the Apex Medical Board and the Board has been pleased to fix his age. In the memorandum of settlement it has been expressed that the concerned has accepted the age as assessed by the Apex Medical Board and has agreed to settlement the dispute with the terms and conditions. Now in view of this settlement, I think no dispute exists. Accordingly a 'no dispute' Award is passed.

B. RAM, Presiding Office

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का. प्रा. 402.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मै. सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड की बोकारो कोलियरी

के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. 2), धनबाद के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-24012/12/86-डी-4 (बी)/आई आर (कोल-1)]
एच. सी. गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 402.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bokaro Colliery of M/s. C.C.L. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 3-2-1993.

[No. L-24012/12/86-D-IV(B)/IR(Coal-I)]
HARISH GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 23 of 1987

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bokaro Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 25th January, 1993

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred by them under section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-24012/82/8-IV(B), dated, the 24th September, 1986.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bokaro Colliery of M/s. CC Ltd. P.O. Sunday Bazar (Barma) District Giridih in retiring Smt. Tara Devi, Coal Loader from service on 6-7-83 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. This reference is pending since 1991 for filling W.S. by the parties. It appears that Shri R. S. Murthy has been putting his appearance on behalf of the management of Bokaro Colliery of CCL but none appeared for the workmen. The record further reveals that the registered notices were issued to the General Secretary, United Coal Workers Union, Giridih but there was no response. It appears that the workman is not interested in pursuing with the case and hence a 'No dispute' Award is passed.

Sd/-

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 1993

का. आ. 403.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एक्सपोर्ट क्रेडिट गारंटी कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण अहमदाबाद, के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-1993 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल - 12012/154/91 - आई आर बी-2)]

वी. के. वेंगुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1993

S.O. 403.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Ahmedabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-2-1993.

[No. L-12012/154/91-IR (B-II)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI H. R. KAMODIA, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, AHMEDABAD

Ref. (ITC) No. 63 of 1991

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., Ahmedabad.

AND

The workmen employed under it.

In the matter of termination of service of Shri P. R. Parmar, Clerk-cum-typist.

APPEARANCES :

Shri R. D. Raval, Advocate—for the first party.

Shri Bhargav Joshi, Advocate—for the second party.

AWARD

An industrial dispute between the above-named parties has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad by Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi's Order No. L-12012/154/91-IR (B-II) dated 1-10-91. Under an appropriate order it is given to this Tribunal for adjudication.

2. The dispute relates to the question whether the action of Export Credit Guarantee Corporation in terminating the services of Shri P. R. Parmar is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?

3. The second party has in its statement of claim at Ex. 4 contended that the concerned workman Shri P. R. Parmar had joined the services of the first party as clerk-cum-typist w.e.f. 15-12-85. His work was satisfactory. There was no complaint regarding his work. His appointment was permanent in nature. Though he had not committed any lapse he was illegally discharged from service on 25-11-86 without giving any notice or notice pay to him. On 26-11-86 he reported for duties and at that time he was orally told about abrupt termination of his services. Thus he was retrenched without following the provisions contained in 25-F and 25-H of the I. D. Act, 1947. Therefore his termination from service which amounts to retrenchment is void. Hence it has prayed to declare that the termination of the service of the concerned workman w.e.f. 25-11-86 by the first party is illegal, arbitrary, unjust, mala fide, perverse and against the principles of natural

justice as also in violation of the provisions contained in Sections 25-F and 25-H of the I. D. Act and for a direction to reinstate him in service with continuity and back wages.

4. The first party has resisted this statement of claim of the second party by filing its written statement Ex. 7, wherein it had inter alia contended that the reference suffers from delay and laches and so it deserves to be rejected. The Labour Commissioner has no jurisdiction to make such a reference. It is not true that the termination of the services of the concerned workman is illegal, arbitrary etc. He was not given permanent appointment. The concerned workman has approached another Court which had dismissed the matter on the ground of want of jurisdiction. This reference suffers from mis-joinder as well as non-joinder of requisite parties. It is governed by departmental statutory rules and regulations in the matter of appointment, confirmation etc. The concerned workman was an ad-hoc employee for a limited time. It did not confer any permanent benefit on him. So he is not entitled to confirmation or regulation. Such an appointee has to give way to transferees and regularly and legally appointed persons. Thus it has not acted in contravention of any provisions of law. The second party is already gainfully employed elsewhere and so he is also not entitled to any relief. So on these ground it has prayed to dismiss the reference with cost.

5. The concerned workman is examined at Ex. 14. The first party has examined Shri Nipeshkumar Mangaldas Thakker at Ex. 37 and Shri Sasidharan Madhavan at Ex. 40. This is the only oral evidence on the record. The parties have brought on record practically the very same nature of documents and so they rely on the same in support of their respective contentions.

6. I have heard the learned advocates of the parties and I have gone through the entire record of the case. A preliminary contention was raised during the course of oral submissions that the present dispute is not covered by item Nos. 10 and 11 of third schedule to the I. D. Act, 1947. Item No. 11 is a general item. For the present we are not concerned with that item. Item No. 10 of third schedule pertains to retrenchment of workman and closure of establishment. It was therefore submitted that present reference is in respect of one workman only, whereas item No. 10 of 3rd schedule pertains to more than one workman because the word 'workman' is used in plural. I.D. Act, 1947 is a Central Act. This submission is made ignoring the provisions contained in Section 13(2) of the General Clauses Act, 1897. It says that "in all Central Acts and Regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context the words in the singular shall include the plural and vice versa." Therefore the Word 'Workmen' used in plural in item No. 10 of 3rd schedule include singular. In view of this provision of law there is no merit in this submission.

7. It was then submitted that the concerned workman was given temporary appointment. There is no dispute about this fact. The concerned workman has at Ex. 14 stated that he was given initial appointment for 89 days as per appointment order at Ex. 15. This order is produced by him. He relies on the same. This order clearly shows that he was given to understand that he was appointed as clerk-cum-typist on purely temporary basis for 89 days only. There is no dispute about this aspect. So it is not necessary to refer to the oral as well as the other documentary evidence for this purpose. It was submitted on behalf of the second party that the present reference is not tenable in as much as the concerned workman wants confirmation and regulation of employment. There is no such reference. This Tribunal is not called upon to decide whether or not the concerned workman was entitled to be confirmed in service. The reference also does not require this Tribunal to decide whether or not the first party is duty-bound to give regular appointment to the concerned workman. A bare look at the prayers contained in statement of claim at Ex. 4 will go to show that the second party has not prayed for a direction to the first party to confirm the concerned workman and/or to give regular appointment to him. This Tribunal is called upon to decide the limited question only. It is an admitted fact that the concerned workman was serving and his services were terminated. There is no dispute about this fact also. The termination is challenged on the ground that it is violative of the provisions contained in the I. D. Act, 1947. Therefore,

this Tribunal by this reference is required to decide the justification of continuance or the said termination of the service of the concerned workman and hence this Tribunal is called upon to decide the limited question whether the termination is legal or not? In this view of the matter this Tribunal is not called upon to decide the question of confirmation of the concerned workman and/or to give regular appointment to him. Therefore, the oral submissions made on behalf of the first party pertaining to this aspect are not required to be taken into consideration. As they are not required to be decided in this case. It is submitted that the initial appointment was given for 89 days and that his looking worked for few days more than those 89 days will not confer any right on the concerned workman. In support of this contention, the first party has drawn my attention to the case of Misuria Mehendra Bhagwandas and Ors. V. State of Gujarat and Ors. reported in 1990(2) GLR at page 719. It was not a case under the I. D. Act. The provisions contained in articles 309 and 320 of the Constitution of India are taken into consideration. In that case petitioners were appointed on purely temporary and adhoc basis. In the instant case it cannot be said that the appointment of the concerned workman was on adhoc basis because it is not so said in so many words in Ex. 15. It is true that Ex. 15 makes a mention that appointment is on purely temporary basis and but the use of the word 'adhoc' is absent in Ex. 15. At the same time in the reported case when appointment was given it was given with specific condition that the petitioner will have to vacate the posts on availability of the Public Service Commission selectees. This is not the position in the instant case. It was nowhere said in Ex. 15 that he will have to vacate the availability of SC/ST candidate. It was submitted that there was some accumulation of work and so the purpose was to wipe out that accumulated work, and so he was appointed and consequently duration of his appointment was co-extensive with the completion of the said accumulated work. There is no merit in this submission because if that were so the first party would not have failed to make a mention as to the same in Ex. 15 particularly when it had taken care to mention therein that the appointment was made on purely temporary basis. It could have mentioned in Ex. 15 that the appointment is made to wipe out the accumulated work and he shall cease to be in employment the moment the accumulated work becomes complete. Therefore, it is not possible to come to the conclusion from Ex. 15 that the concerned workman was appointed for a particular work only and that he was given to understand accordingly with a further understanding that he will cease to be in employment on completion of that accumulated work. In the reported case such an understanding was given to the petitioners, whereas in the instant case no such understanding was given to the petitioners. In the reported case work of selection was required to be made by the Public Service Commission. That was not done and so the adhoc appointments were made with specific understanding that they will have to vacate on availability of the Public Service Commission selectees. In the instant case the rules and regulations governing selection and appointment are not produced. On the contrary the oral evidence on the record goes to say that the department had followed the required procedure while making the appointment of the concerned workman. So his appointment was legal. It is not the case of the first party that it had made illegal appointment of the concerned workman or that his appointment was made in violation of the recruitment rules or without following the procedure prescribed for selection and appointment of a person. Shri Nipeshkumar Mangaldas Thakker Ex. 37 has said that before the appointment of the concerned workman his interview was taken in Ahmedabad office. Thus this procedure was followed. Normally interview is taken before a person is selected for appointment to a particular post. He has further said that at that time he was told that one officer from the head office had come to take the interview. So in the instant case head office had taken care to send one officer for the specific purpose of taking interview before selecting and appointing the concerned workman as a clerk-cum typist. This was, therefore the procedure followed by the first party. Shri Sasidharan Madhavan Ex. 40 was Sr. Manager in the Ahmedabad office of the first party from August, 1985 to 1988. The concerned workman had served under him. He has said that during this period there was additional work in the office and hence he was in need of a hand for a temporary period. Therefore he had requested the head office to sanction one post of typist-cum-clerk. He

was, therefore informed that he can give appointment purely on temporary basis. After following the procedure for recruitment. This is an important version. Thus the head office had specifically told him that he should follow the recruitment rules before making the appointment on the post for which he had made a request. He has also said that for this purpose one officer had come from the head office. They had taken simple test besides interview. Thus the concerned workman had undergone this ordeal and his selection was made in accordance with the recruitment rules. Thus he was selected and appointed strictly in accordance with the rules prescribed for the same. He has admitted that the concerned workman was discharged from service on completion of the accumulated work. During the course of his cross-examination he has gone to the extent of saying that he had made a mention in Ex. 15 regarding accumulation of work. This is not correct, if this version is falsified by Ex. 15 which does not say that the first appointment was made for the purpose of wiping out the accumulated work. Ex. 15 also says that written test of the concerned workman was taken besides interview and thereafter he was selected. Thereafter the witness had to admit that it was not mentioned in Ex. 15 that he was appointed till the accumulated work was wiped out. So these are the peculiar facts of the present case, whereas the facts in the reported case were different. In that case provisions of Constitution of India were subject matter of interpretation. Hence a particular view was taken which will not be applicable to the facts of the present case. Thereafter my attention was drawn to the case of State of Haryana Vs. Piar Singh reported in 1992 (4) SCC page No. 118. It is a Supreme Court decision. In that case the question was about regularisation of adhoc-temporary government employees. In the instant case the second party has not prayed for regularisation of the service of the concerned workman. There is no prayer for confirmation as well as regularisation and the reference made to this Tribunal does not require this Tribunal to decide the question of confirmation as well as regularisation. Therefore, the principles laid down by their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the decision regarding regularisation of adhoc/temporary government employees are not applicable to the facts of the present case. If this Tribunal was required by the reference to decide the question of confirmation as well as regularisation this Tribunal would not have been required to apply the principles laid down in this decision.

8. It was then submitted that this is not a case of retrenchment because it is governed by Section 2(oo) (bb) of the I. D. Act, 1947. According to the first party the concerned workman was employed on temporary basis and so it was not required to comply with the requirements contained in Section 25-F of the I. D. Act. He further submitted that at the expiry of the contract period, the service of the workman becomes automatically terminated, which would not amount to retrenchment. It is true that if a contract of employment contains period of employment and if that period is not renewed resulting in automatic termination it may not amount to retrenchment, under the above provisions of law. However, this is not applicable to the facts of the present case because of the very obvious reasons. It is true that initial appointment was given for 89 days. Therefore one may inclined to think that on the expiry of 89 days the service of the concerned workman had automatically stood terminated and in that case such termination would come within the above provision of law. However, after the expiry of 89 days, the concerned workman had continued in service. This is an admitted fact. It is pertinent to note that renewal orders were not given to him. The first appointment was made for 89 days. After the expiry of 89 days as per Ex. 15, he was not given written intimation renewing the period of his appointment. It appears that his term was orally renewed from time to time. So the extension or renewal of his employment from time to time will have to be taken into consideration. Thus the said renewal was orally made. There is no evidence on the record that when the said renewal was orally made the concerned workman was given to understand that the said renewal was for a particular period. Thus there is total absence of written extension or renewal from time to time. When the first appointment is renewed from time to time, the period mentioned in the first appointment cannot be taken into consideration. On the contrary it must be held that even though the first appointment Ex. 15 specifically

mentioned the period of employment he was continued in service and thus on expiry of 89 days mentioned in Ex. 15, his services had not automatically stood terminated. So it is in this way that the above provision will not be applicable to the facts of the present case. The concerned workman had worked from 15-11-85 to 21-11-86 with 2 or 8 artificial breaks which are required to be ignored as per settled position of law. Even then, for the purpose of deciding this case I have decided not to ignore those artificial breaks. I will exclude the period of artificial breaks for purpose computing the number of days for which the concerned workman had worked. Now he joined on 15-11-85. Therefore with reference to that date one year would be completed on 14-11-86 and till then he had worked for 357 days as per the details given in Ex. 16 to 27 which are equivalent to Ex. 20. It was submitted that only calendar year is to be taken into consideration. Let us therefore ignore the period for which the concerned workman had worked from 15-11-85 to 31-12-85. During this period he had worked for 47 days. I will not take this period into consideration. He had worked for 317 days from 1-1-86 to 21-1-86. Thus in either case it has got to be admitted that the concerned workman had worked for more 240 days in a year, with the result that he had become entitled to protection u/s 25-F of the I. D. Act, 1947 in the matter of his retrenchment. It was next submitted that as the concerned workman was appointed on purely temporary basis Section 25-F of the I. D. Act, 1947 will not be applicable. There is no merit in this submission because in the case of Mohan Lal Vs. Bharat Electronics Ltd. reported in 1981 3 SCC p. 225 it was held that termination simpliciter of services of temporary workman, not falling within the excepted or excluded categories mentioned in Section 2(oo) would amount to retrenchment. It is a Supreme Court decision and so the Supreme Court has settled the position of law. In the instant case the termination simpliciter of the service of the concerned workman does not fall within the excepted or excluded category mentioned in Section 2(oo) of the I. D. Act, 1947. Consequently as laid down in this decision his termination would amount to retrenchment, in view of the settled position of law. It is an admitted fact that the first party had not complied with the mandatory requirements contained in Section 25-F of the I. D. Act before retrenching the concerned workman. It is its case that these provisions are not applicable as he was a temporary workman. I have rejected this contention. A faint suggestion was made that in case if this Tribunal comes to the conclusion that the provisions contained in the I. D. Act, 1947 are required to be complied with no reinstatement should be given to the concerned workman, but then, this Tribunal may direct the first party to pay retrenchment compensation. This submission is devoid of any force. In the case reported in 1985 GLH 421 one Labour Court had directed the payment of retrenchment compensation after having come to the conclusion that such a requirement was not complied. This order of the Labour Court was quashed holding that the termination of service was abinitio void and in-operation on such compliance with the requirements contained in Section 25-F as a condition precedent to retrenchment of workmen. If those requirements are not complied with termination would be void abinitio. In the instant case the requirements were admittedly not complied with and so it will have to be held that termination simpliciter of the services of the concerned workman was void-abinitio. It was not termination in law. He was illegally retrenched and so it is not necessary to give a direction to the first party to reinstate the concerned workman because in such a case it will have to be held that the concerned workman is deemed to be in continuous service. The first party has brought on record some evidence regarding the appointment of clerk-cum-typist. This will, therefore, go to show that the work was there and so the concerned workman could have been continued in service. Consequently his discharge from service on the ground of completion of accumulated work was not the correct ground. It was a false excuse. According to Shri Sasidharan Madhavan Ex. 49 one permanent post of clerk-cum-typist was sanctioned. It was required to be filled in by a candidate belonging to SC/ST. Accordingly that post has been filled in. Now what I am trying to show is that the concerned workman was discharged and the work was already there and so he could have been continued in service particularly when he was selected and appointed after following the procedure prescribed in the recruitment rules.

9. In view of what is discussed by me in the above paragraph of this judgement it will have to be held that the first party was not justified in terminating the services of the concerned workman without following the mandatory requirements contained in Section 25-F of the I. D. Act, 1947 and so the declaration will have to be made that he is deemed to be in continuous service of the first party w.e.f. the date on which he was di-charged from service. So I pass the following order.

ORDER

The present reference is allowed and so it is held that action of the first party in terminating the service of Shri P. R. Parmar is not justified as it was made in violation of the mandatory requirements contained in Section 25-F of the I. D. Act, 1947 and consequently such a termination is void-abinitio. So it is declared that the concerned workman is deemed to be in continuous service. The first party is directed to pay to him wages and other benefits w.e.f. the date of his discharge from service and assign work to him as if he is continued in service right from the date of his discharge from service. The first party is directed to pay Rs. 500 by way of cost to the second party and bear its own.

SECRETARY,

N. N. PATEL

Ahmedabad,

Dated : 5th January, 1993.

H. R. KAMODIA, Industrial Tribunal

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 1993

का. आ. 404.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक प्रधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-1-1993 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल - 12012/491/88 - डी-2 (ए)]

वी. के. वैणुगोपालन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1993

S.O. 404.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Canara Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 29-1-1993.

[No. L-12012/491/88-D.2 (A)]

V. K. VENUGOPALAN, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, जयपुर

केस नं. सी. आई. टी. 7/1989

रैफरेंस : भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली का आदेश क्रमांक एल-12012/491/88 डी 2(ए) दिनांक 3-1-1989

राजस्थान बैंक एम्प्लोईज यूनियन, जयपुर।

—प्रार्थी

बनाम

केनरा बैंक, जयपुर

—अप्रार्थी

उपस्थित

माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री शंकरलाल जैन, आर. एच. जे. एस

प्रार्थी की ओर से :

श्री जे. एल. शाह

अप्रार्थी की ओर से :

श्री अलोक फतहपुरिया

दिनांक अवार्ड :

29-10-1992

अवार्ड

श्री जे. एल. शाह यूनियन की ओर से तथा श्री अलोक फतहपुरिया विपक्षी की ओर से उपस्थित हैं। प्रार्थी यूनियन को दिनांक 12-6-91 से निरन्तर शहादत पेश करने के लिए समय दिया जा रहा है किन्तु आज भी यूनियन की शहादत हाज़िर नहीं है। अब और समय देना उचित नहीं है। श्री शाह, योग्य प्रतिनिधि यूनियन ने एक प्रार्थना पत्र इस आशय का पेश किया है कि श्रमिक इस प्रकरण में रुचि नहीं ले रहा है इसलिए इस प्रकरण में नो डिस्प्यूट अवार्ड पारित कर दिया जावे। श्री शाह का प्रार्थना पत्र स्वीकार किया जाता है और इस प्रकरण में नो डिस्प्यूट अवार्ड पारित किया जाता है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रकाशनार्थ नियमानुसार भेजा जावे।

शंकरलाल जैन, पीठासीन अधिकारी

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का. आ. 405.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 18 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, सरगीपाली पो. आ. जिंक, सुन्दरगढ़ के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर (ओडिसा) के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-29012/20/86-डी - III (बी)]

बी. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 405.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Sargipalli, P.O. Zinc, Sundergarh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-2-1993.

[No. L-29012/20/86-D.III (B)]

B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ORISSA, BHUBANESWAR
PRESENT :

Sri R. K. Dash, LL.B.,
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal,
Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Industrial Dispute case No. 48 of 1947 (Central)
Bhubaneswar, the 22nd January, 1993

BETWEEN

The Management of M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Sargipalli,
P.O. Zinc Nagar, Dist. Sundergarh —First Party-
management.

AND

Their workman Sri Sishir Kumar Pandey, C/o Sri Hemant
Kumar Pandey, Qrs. No. A/L-30, Basanti Colony,
Rourkela —Second Party-workman.

APPEARANCES :

Sri U. K. Misra, Advocate—For the first party-manage-
ment.

Sri G. Pujari, Advocate—For the second party work-
man.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred upon them by clause (d) or sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-29012/20/86-D.III (B) dated 3-6-87 :—

Whether the action of the management of M/s. Hindustan Zinc Limited, Sargipalli, P.O. Zinc Nagar, Dist. Sundergarh, Orissa in discharging Shri Sishir Kumar Pandey, Automobile Fitter from service w.e.f. 4-4-86 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

2. Briefly stated the case of the management is that on 7-11-85 the workman while on duty committed theft of two new tyres and two tubes which were subsequently recovered from the dicky of the company's car which the workman had taken out of the mines premises. On this allegation being made, the management charge sheeted the workman for 'misconduct' which led to an enquiry on conclusion whereof he was held guilty and discharged from service.

3. The workman while refuting the aforesaid allegation, has pleaded that out of the four new tyres and tubes supplied to him he had replaced the tyres and tubes of the Jeep but due to paucity of time tyres and tubes of the car could not be changed. His further case is that on the date of the alleged incident he had driven the car outside the mines premises for trial purpose but on the way it gave trouble and stopped automatically. So leaving the car there he left for home and returned back after sometime to guard the vehicle till necessary arrangement was made for towing the same to the mines. No sooner he reached near the car three officers of the company arrived there and asked him to open the dicky. Being so ordered he opened the dicky and to his utter surprise found two new tyres to have been kept inside. According to him, these new two tyres were not at all in the car when he brought it outside the mines and only during the intervening period when he had gone home someone taking advantage of his absence brought the tyres and tubes which admittedly belonged to the company and kept in the dicky with a view to put blame on his head.

4. In so far as the question of fairness of the domestic enquiry is concerned, his case is that such enquiry having been conducted in utter disregard of the principles of natural justice was unfair and improper.

5. In view of the pleadings of the parties, the questions emerging for consideration are :—

- (i) whether the domestic enquiry conducted against the workman is legal and proper; and
- (ii) whether the action of the management in discharging the workman from service with effect from 4-4-86 is justified?

6. As to the question of fairness of domestic enquiry, this Tribunal by order dated 31-8-88 has held the enquiry to be unfair and improper and having held thus it afforded an opportunity to the management to lead evidence on merit. This is how both the parties could get opportunity to lead evidence on merit in support of their case.

7. It is needless to make a detail reference to the oral and documentary evidence of the parties when major part of the management's case stands admitted by the workman. To state shortly, the workman admits that he was entrusted with two new tyres and two tubes in question for replacement in the company's vehicle which were subsequently recovered from the car that he had taken outside the mines premises for trial purpose. However, in order to show that he had no hand in the commission of theft of company's properties, he has taken the plea that while he had been to his house leaving the car on the way, someone during his temporary absence brought those tyres and tubes and kept inside the dicky. In view of such admitted fact it is for the workman to prove by leading acceptable evidence that he was innocent and that he was not directly or indirectly involved in removing the properties in question from the company's premises.

8. To discharge its initial burden, the Management has examined two witnesses of whom witness No. 1 would say about the entrustment of new tyres and tubes in question

to the workman. As deposed to by him, the workman entrusted with the duty to change the tyres and tubes of the vehicles had left somewhere leaving the garage open. He being informed of this over phone, came and found that the workman had left the garage with one of the company's car. So, he along with the Manager and the Personnel Officer went to the village of the workman in search of the missing car. Having proceeded about a distance of 2 kms. they found the workman and the missing car on the road. The workman opened the dicky being asked wherein two new tyres and tubes were found to have been kept. The witness proves the voucher, Ex. 9 to show that the workman had been entrusted with four new tyres and four new tubes for replacement. He was cross-examined at length by the workman but nothing material could be elicited to discard his testimony. To a Court question he has given out that the car had no mechanical defect which was at all required to be taken outside by the workman for trial. In addition to such evidence, the fact of recovery of tyres and tubes in question from inside the car has not been disputed by the workman. Rather, his admitted case is that the car that he had taken out of the mines premises gave mechanical trouble and stopped automatically. So, he having kept the car on the way left for home and came back to guard the vehicle till necessary arrangement was made to bring the same to the mines. At this moment the officials of the company came and found the tyres and tubes in question inside the car.

The workman to satisfy the Court that the car was empty when it was brought out from the mines premises, has examined WW-1, a Home Guard who would say in his evidence that he while at the main gate of the mines on the relevant date had checked the car and found nothing except one stepney and jack in the dicky. I am not prepared to accept such evidence for various reasons. Admittedly, the car was taken out of the mines premises by none else other than the workman. He was entrusted with the tyres and tubes in question which were ultimately recovered from the car, the key of which was with him. It may be reiterated here that on being asked by the officials the workman opened the dicky wherein the company's properties could be noticed. Over and above, nothing is borne out from the evidence of the workman as well as his witnesses that someone else had any axe to grind against him who in all probability committed theft of the tyres and tubes from the garage and kept inside the car with a view to bring disrepute to him. On the contrary, the circumstances and the evidence suggest that it was the workman who in connivance with the Home Guard stationed at the main gate of the mines removed the tyres and tubes in question for his personal gain.

9. In view of my discussions made above, I hold that removal of company's properties by the workman without the knowledge of the officials of the management amounts to 'misconduct'. Having held thus, the next question arises whether the punishment awarded to the workman is disproportionate to the charge. It is in evidence that this was not the only occasion that he committed such offence. Rather his own admission is that for the similar offence he was earlier charge sheeted thrice and on his apologizing unconditionally he was demoted by the authority. Taking all these aspects into consideration, I am constrained to hold that when the Management no more reposes confidence in him, the stern action taken against him by discharging him from service is legal and justified.

10. The reference is thus answered accordingly

Initiated and corrected by me.

R. K. DASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का. आ. 406.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भवानथपूर साईन स्टोन माईन्स बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के प्रबंधन से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार

औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद नं. 2 के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 4-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-26011/31/87-डी-III (बी)]
वी. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 406.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the ward of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bhawanathpur Lime Stone Mines of Bokaro Steel Plant and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 4-2-1993.

[No. I-26011/31/87-D.III (B)]

B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 65 of 1988

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bhawanathpur Lime Stone Mines of Bokaro Steel Plant and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri A. N. Choudhury, Jr. Executive (Legal)

On behalf of the workmen—None.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Lime

Dhanbad, the 25th January, 1993

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to the Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-26011/31/b. D.III (B), dated, the 20th April, 1988.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the N.M.D.C. Mines Workers Union that Shri G. Singh and 11 other Drivers (whose details are given in the annexure employed in Bhawanathpur Lime Stone Mines of Bokaro Steel Plant should be treated at par with Shri M. Sah and Shri Lagan Sah in the matter of seniority and should also be given promotion as HV Driver w.e.f. the date the said two workmen have been promoted is justified. If so, what relief are the concerned workmen entitled to?"

ANNEXURE

1. Shri G. Singh	372409
2. Shri Lalu Mahato	371972
3. Shri S. K. Das	374801
4. Shri J. Singh	349466
5. Shri Saligram Singh	349705
6. Shri A. Mahto	054172
7. Shri A. Dubey	354564
8. Shri R. P. Srivastava	354522
9. Shri S. Mian	045073
10. Shri Srikrishan Ram	054164

11. Shri B. Ram 054726

12. Shri Foudi Baitha 054213

2. The present reference is coming for filing W.S. and bearing since the beginning of 1989 and till September, 1992 nobody appeared on behalf of the workmen nor any W.S. has been filed. Lastly in the month of November, 1992 one Shri S. G. Singh appeared for the management and prayed for passing 'No dispute' Award on the ground that nobody has appeared as yet on behalf of the workmen.

3. From the record I find that till this day none appeared on behalf of the workmen nor any W.S. was filed although registered notices seemed to have been sent to the President. NMDC Mines Workers Union Bhawanathpur, Dist. Palamau. In the circumstances I have no option but to pass 'No dispute' Award. Hence a 'No dispute' Award is passed.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का. ग्रा. 407.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बौला खोमाईट माईन्स, मै. फैकरी, लक्ष्मी भवन, कुशान्ज भादराक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, ओडिशा भुवनेश्वर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-2-92 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-29012/26/90 - आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

S.O. 407.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Orissa Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Boula Chromite Mines of M/s. FACOR, Laxmi Bhawan, Kuans, Bhadrak and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-2-1993.

[No. L-29012/26/90-IR (Misc.)]

B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ORISSA, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Sri R. K. Dash, LL.B.,
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal,
Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Industrial Dispute case No. 14 of 1990 (Central)
Bhubaneswar, the 8th January, 1993

BETWEEN

The Management of Boula Chromite Mines of M/s. FACOR, Laxmi Bhawan, Kuans, Bhadrak —First party-management.

AND

Their workman Sri A. K. Pahi, represented through North Orissa Workers' Union Rourkela —Second party-workman.

APPEARANCES :

Sri S. C. Mohanty Sr. Manager (Personnel) —For the first party-management.

Sri B. S. Pati, General Secretary of the Union —For the second party-workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred upon it by clause (d) of sub-

ction (1) and sub-section (2-A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal vide its Order No. L 29012, 29-90-IR (Misc.) dated 18-4-90:—

"Whether the action of the management of Boula Chhramite Mines of M/s. FACOR Ltd., in dismissing Shri A. K. Pohi, Assistant Shift Foreman from service with effect from 16-6-88 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The workman, an Assistant Shift Foreman has been dismissed from service since 16-6-88 on being found guilty for misconduct in a domestic enquiry held by the management. The gravamen of the charge against him was that on 15-1-88 he refused to accept an office order dated 14-1-88 under which a change in his shift duty had been brought about and that he failed to report for duty as ordered.

On being noticed he filed his show cause denying the charge whereupon an enquiry was taken up on conclusion of which he was found guilty and ultimately dismissed from service.

3. In this proceeding, the management has filed two written statements. Initially it took the only plea that the reference is bad in law being raised by the General Secretary of the North Orissa Workers Union who has no locus standi to represent the workman. In the second written statement it has urged that though refusal of the workman to receive the office order as aforesaid, is not a serious misconduct, but such refusal created a situation affecting the functioning of the Plant and the Production as well. It has, therefore, urged that in view of the gravity of the offence committed by the workman, the punishment so imposed on him does not call for any interference in this proceedings.

4. The record reveals that against some interlocutory orders the management approached the High Court by filing two separate writs hearing O.J.C. Nos. 3057 of 1990 and 5935 of 1991. Their Lordships while disposing of the first writ observed that the Management should move the Tribunal for acceptance of any further written statement that it may choose to file. In view of the observation of the Hon'ble Court, further written statement filed by the management was accepted and additional issues were recast. Thereafter, when the case was made ready for hearing the management again moved the High Court in O.J.C. No. 5935 of 1991 which was ultimately dismissed on contest. For this deleterious method adopted by the management, expeditious hearing could not be taken-up to give a final touch to the impugned order of dismissal passed against the workman. Again on the date of hearing, the management by filing a certified copy of an ex parte decree passed by the learned Sub-Judge, Bhadrak urged that Sir B. S. Pati, General Secretary of North Orissa Workers Union should not be allowed to represent the workman. That prayer was not accepted and keeping in view the nature and gravity of the reference hearing was taken-up. The management after having examined one witness remained content and chose not to lead any further evidence though opportunity was afforded to it. Thereafter, evidence from the side of the workman was taken up and hearing closed.

5. In view of the pleadings of the parties, six issues are framed of which one relates to the question of fairness of the domestic enquiry. In course of hearing, the management led evidence on merit only and not on the fairness of the enquiry which was admittedly held against the workman. In this view of the matter, it is needless to go into the same question and give a finding.

6. The next issue relates to the validity of representation of the workman. It may be reiterated that the management in its first written statement has taken the plea that the General Secretary of the North Orissa Workers Union having no locus standi to represent the workman, could not have raised the dispute. To give a finding on this aspect, it was for the management to adduce acceptable evidence and that having not been done and in absence of any material it can not be said that the General Secretary of the North Orissa Workers Union had/has no locus standi to represent the workman either during the conciliation stage or in this proceeding. The aforesaid issue is thus answered accordingly.

The next issue which is the most vital one is whether the action of the management in dismissing the workman is legal and justified. The faults which have been committed by the workman are that he refused to receive the office order and that he failed to report for duty in

the general shift as ordered. To prove this charge, the management has examined one witness, namely, the Senior Manager of the Plant who in his examination-in-chief has stated by him, the order was sent through his typist who had failed to turn up to his duty in the general shift. It was, however, been elicited during his cross-examination that he has no knowledge if such notice was at all served. As stated by him, the order was sent through his Typist who again sent the same through in Peon Book. Neither the Typist has been examined nor the Peon Book is produced to show as to whether the order, Ext. 1 was served on him or not. Unless it is proved by the management that the workman was aware of the change of his shift duty by an office order, Ext. 1 it can not be said that he disobeyed that orders of his authority and failed to report for duty in the general shift. In view of the plea of denial of his knowledge of the order, Ext. 1 taken by the workman and on consideration of the evidence led by the management, as discussed above, I am persuaded to hold that no notice or office order was at all offered to the workman intimating the change of his shift duty. In this view of the matter, my only conclusion would be that no fault of the workman the management by stroke of pen put economic death sentence on him by dismissing him from service.

8. Conceding for a moment that the workman refused to receive the order of his authority and failed to report for duty as ordered, yet this being not a serious misconduct as admitted by the management in its written statement, such a harsh decision should not have been taken by denying him employment. In my view the punishment so awarded is quite disproportionate to the alleged misconduct which of course could not be proved by the Management.

9. In view of my discussions made above, I hold that the order of dismissal from service passed against the workman is illegal, arbitrary and unjust. So, he should be reinstated in service with full back wages. The management is directed to make payment of all the back wages within a period of three months from the date of publication of this Award.

Dictated and corrected by me.

R. K. DASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 1993

का. ग्रा. 408.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मेघाहातुबारे आयर्न ओर प्रोजेक्ट, स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद नं. 2 के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल - 26011/21/87-डी-III (बी)]

बी. एम. डेविड, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 1993

SO 408.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad No. 2 as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Meghahatubar Iron Ore Project of SAIL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 4-2-93.

[No. L-26011/21/87-D.III(B)]

B. M. DAVID, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 284 of 1987

PRESENT:

Shri B. Ram, Presiding Officer

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project of SAIL, Distr. Singhbhum and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen: None.

On behalf of the employers: Shri A. N. Choudhury, Jr. Executive (Legal).

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Iron Ore.

Dhanbad, the 25th January, 1993

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-26011/21/87-D.III(B) dated, the 9th October, 1987:—

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether the proposed change in the weekly day of rest from Sunday to Tuesday in respect of the workmen of the Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project of Bokaro Steel Plant (SAIL) and consequently the half day from Saturday to Monday as notified vide their notice under Section 9A of the I.D. Act, 1947 dated 8-5-87 is justified? If not, what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?"

2. This reference is coming for filing W.S. since March, 1992. I find that one Shri A. N. Choudhury has been putting his appearance on behalf of the management but till the last no workman appeared nor any W.S. was filed. The record also shows that the registered notices were sent to the concerned workmen/Union twice. In the circumstances I have to hold that the workman is not interested in pursuing with the case and hence a 'no dispute' Award is passed.

B. RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 409.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय सेरीकल्चरल रिसर्च एंड ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, मेसूर के प्रबंधन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अन्तर्ग्रह में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बैंगलोर के पंचपट को परामर्श करने के लिए, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-93 को प्राप्त रहा था।

[सं. एन-42012/127/90-आई.आर. (डी.ए. (पार्ट I)]

के.वी.बी. उन्नी, हेडक्वार्टर अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th February 1993

S.O. 409.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 4-2-1993.

[No. L-42012/127/90-IR(DU)(Pt.)]

K. V. R. UNNY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated, this 25th day of January, 1993

Central Reference No. 13/91

PRESENT:

Shri M. B. Vishwanath, B.Sc., B.L., Presiding Officer.

I Party

S. Mallesha,
No. 520, Double Road,
Channaraja Mohalla,
Mysore-570004.

v/s.

II Party

The Director,
C.S.R.T.I.,
Manandavadi Road,
Sreerampura,
Mysore-570008.

AWARD

In this reference made by the Hon'ble Central Government by its Order No. L-42012/127/90-IR(DU) dated 12-3-91 under Sections 10(1)(d) and (2A) of I.D. Act, the point for adjudication as per schedule to reference is:

"Whether the action of the management of Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore in terminating the services of Shri Mallesha is justified? If not, what relief he is entitled to?"

2. In the claim statement it is contended:

The I party workman Mallesha was appointed as helper (since International Hosts) attached to the International Centre for Training and Research in Tropical Sericulture, Mysore on 2-1-1981. However, on 19-4-1982 the I party's services were terminated without any reason. The termination is illegal. The I party has completed 473 days of service continuously. Since the I party has completed more than 240 days of service continuously, the termination of the services of the I party is oppose to the provisions of the I.D. Act. The I party has to be reinstated with back wages and other benefits. The II party should be directed to pay Rs. 20,000 compensation for the mental agony suffered by the I party.

3. In the counter statement it is contended by the II party:

The I party workman was appointed purely on temporary basis as a bearer subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the memorandum of appointment. One of the conditions was that the services of the I party workman were liable to be terminated at any time without notice at the discretion of the II party. The I party had accepted the terms and conditions contained in the memorandum of appointment. The I party workman was appointed as a bearer only as a stop gap arrangement till the post was filled up through employment exchange. The termination of the services of the I party is legal and is in accordance with the terms of appointment. The I party workman has raised the dispute after lapse of 7 or 8 years and he has not given any reason for the delay. The claim of the I party has to be rejected in view of the inordinate delay. The II party subsequent to his termination as bearer, was taken as a casual labour by the II party. He worked as a casual labourer till April 1991, after which he was appointed by the II party as a Chowkidar in group 'D' post on regular basis. The I party is now working as chowkidar at Bommar, Tanilunda. The I party is therefore not entitled to reinstatement or back wages. The arguments relating to reinstatement and termination of I party's services are admitted. But it is not correct to state that termination was without any reason and is in violation of Law. The II party is not liable to pay compensation of Rs. 20,000 claimed by the I party.

4. This Tribunal has stated in the order sheet dated 19-6-91 that the point for adjudication is covered by the schedule to reference and no separate issue is required and that all subsidiary points would be considered at the time of final arguments.

5. On behalf of the II party M.W. 1 Subba Research Officer has been examined. On behalf party he has not himself examined and closed.

6. Ex. M. 1 dated 2-1-81 is the memorandum of appointment of I party workman. Ex. is the memorandum or order of term.

the I party. M.W. I Subbaswamy, Senior Research Officer is stated in his evidence that the I party workman was awarded increment also. From 2-1-81 (Ex. M. 1) to 19-4-82 (Ex. M. 1), it is obvious the I party has worked for 473 days. he I party has stated in his claim statement that he has worked for 473 days continuously, i.e., for more than 240 days. But here in the counter statement has this been denied. Then the Learned Counsel for the I party argued that the party workman had worked continuously for more than 40 days it was not contradicted by the Learned Counsel for the II party. The I party has worked for more than 40 days in a year continuously. Admittedly no notice as contemplated under Section 25F(a) of I.D. Act was given to party workman. Furthermore, retrenchment compensation as contemplated under Section 25F(b) has not been paid to party workman. It is abundantly clear that the provisions of 25F of I.D. Act have not been complied with by the party before terminating the services of the I party workman who had worked continuously for more than 240 days in a year as a helper. The order of termination of the services of the I party as per Ex. M.4 has to be set aside and reinstatement of I party workman ordered.

7. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the II party that as per the terms of appointment order Ex. M. 1 the party's services were purely temporary. It is stated in Ex. M. 1 that the appointment of I party workman was purely on temporary basis. This argument does not hold water. It has been laid down by the Supreme Court Labour Judgments 1950 (83) Vol. 6 Page 487 (Hindustan Steel Ltd. v. State of Orissa) that retrenchment as defined in Section (oo) of the Act would include termination of services (even) by efflux of time.

A statutory right has come to be vested in the I party workman and that right cannot be taken away by the II party on the basis of the terms in Ex. M. 1. Ex. M. 1 cannot override the provisions of the I.D. Act.

8. It is argued by the Learned Counsel for the II party that the I party workman was appointed as a helper. This is not correct. Ex. M.4(a) clearly shows that I party was appointed as a helper. I party is entitled to be reinstated as a helper.

9. The Learned Counsel for the II party relied on 1978 (73) F.J.R. Page 1. In this authority what has been laid down is that temporary employee has no right to post held by him. It is clear from this authority that a notice of termination was given to the employee that his services were not required and he was entitled to receive one month's salary in view of notice. This authority has been rendered inapplicable by Article 311(2). This has no application to the facts of the present case since the provisions of Section 25(F) of I.D. Act have been violated by the II party.

10. What happened in 1975 Lab. L.C. 1006 (Crompton Engineering Co. v/s. Presiding Officer) that the employee was employed for a specific period and it was held that the employment automatically came to an end after expiry of such period or after the work was over. This authority also not applicable.

11. The Learned Counsel for the II party pressed into service the latest authority of the Supreme Court reported in 1992 (81) F.J.R. 565 (S.C.) (Institute of Management Development U.P. v/s. Pushpa Srivastava). This was also a case in which the employee was appointed on ad hoc basis on consolidated salary for specific period. It was laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that the right to remain in post ends on expiry of specified period and the employee cannot claim regularisation on the ground that appointment continued on such ad hoc basis for more than a year. The workman was employed first for a period of three months and then it was extended for a further period of 3 months purely on ad hoc basis. It should be stated here that Ex. M. 1 does not say that I party workman was employed for any particular period. This authority has no application to the facts of the present reference because the Supreme Court was not pleased to consider the provisions of I.D. Act, particularly Section 25F.

(2. The termination of the services of the I party workman as per Ex. M.4 was in the year 1982. I party raised the dispute in 1988. On this basis it is argued by the Learned Counsel for the II party that there is inordinate delay in raising the dispute and so I party in any case is not entitled to any relief. The Learned Counsel for the II party relied on AIR 1959 S.C. 1217=1960 (1) S.C.R. 159 (Shalimar Works Ltd. v/s. its Workmen) wherein it has been laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that though there is no limitation for reference of an industrial dispute to a Tribunal the workman must move for a reference within a reasonable time of the action taken by the employer and reference must be refused when there has been a long delay of years after the dispute arose in applying for a reference. In the decision of the Supreme Court 250 workmen were involved. The delay for raising the dispute was not explained. In the instant case only one workman is involved. Ex. W. 2 is the copy of the letter dated 20-6-89 written by the I party workman to the Regional Labour Commissioner, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore. In Ex. W. 2 I party workman has clearly stated that he was not aware of an office of Government of India about Labour at Bangalore and that he has been representing immediately after knowing about it. The I party has given a convincing explanation in Ex. W. 2 regarding the delay. This explanation given in Ex. W. 2 has not been challenged by the II party. Hence the authority of the Supreme Court relied on by the Learned Counsel for the II party is not applicable to the facts of the present case.

(3. Ex. M. 9 dated 21-3-91 shows that I party workman has been appointed as a chowkidar on regular basis. Ex. M. 10 shows that I party workman has reported for duty on 25-3-91. I party has been appointed as chowkidar in view of his seniority as a casual labour (Ex. M. 8). He has now been working at Koonpur. It is argued that in view of his subsequent appointment as a chowkidar the I party is not entitled to any back wages. The I party has been appointed as chowkidar only in the year 1991. He cannot be denied back wages completely.

14. For the aforesaid reasons I pass the following :—

ORDER

The order of termination of the services of the I party workman as per Ex. M. 4 is set aside. The II party is directed to reinstate the I party as a helper with continuity of service and seniority. The I party is entitled to 50 per cent of the back wages. Award passed as stated herein, accepting the reference.

Submit to Government.

(Dictated to Stenographer, typed by him, corrected, signed by me on this 25th day of January, 1993).

M. B. Vishwanath, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 फरवरी, 1993

का.प्र. 410.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय सेरिकल्चर रिसर्च ट्रेनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट, मैसूर के प्रबंधक के संयुक्त नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बेंगलूर के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[(नं. एल-42012/92/88-डी-2(बी) (पार्टे)]

एल-42012/93/88-डी-2(बी) (पार्टे)

एल-42012/90/88-डी-2(बी) (पार्टे)

एल-42012/89/88-डी-2(बी) (पार्टे)]

के.बी.बी. उषा, डैम्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th February, 1993

S.O. 410.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Sericultural Research Training Instt. Mysore and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 4-2-93.

[No. L42012/92/88-D.II (B)(P)]

I-42012/93/88-D.II(B)(P)

L-42012/90/88-D.II(B)(P)

L-42012/89/88-D.II(B)(P)

K. V. B. UNNY, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated this, 25th day of January, 1993

PRESENT:

Shri M. S. Vishwanath, B.Sc., B.L., Presiding Officer.

CENTRAL REFERENCE NO. 34/89

CENTRAL REFERENCE NO. 35/89

CENTRAL REFERENCE NO. 56/89

CENTRAL REFERENCE NO. 84/89

I party (C.R. 34/89)

II party (Common

in all 4 references)

V. Ramaswamy C/o Papanna,
Devainahundi,

v/s.

Sivapura,
Mysore.

The Director,
Central Sericultural
Research Training
Institute,
Mahadavadi Road,
Srirampuram,
Mysore-08.

I party (C.R. 35/89)

B. S. Prasanna
No. 225, Jettu Street,
Nazarabad,
Mysore.

I party (C.R. 56/89)

Y. K. Raju,
1143/1, J. H. Road,
6th Main, 3rd Cross,
Vidyaranya Puram,
Mysore-08.

I party (C.R. 84/89)

Chikkamallu
S/o Late Malegouda,
K. M. Hundi,
Kadakole (PO)
Mysore-571311.

COMMON AWARD

This reference C.R. 34/89 and the other three references C.R. 35/89, 56/89 and 84/89 are connected cases. These references have been made by the Hon'ble Central Government by its order Nos. L. 42012/92/88-D.II(B) Dt. 2-5-89, L. 42012/93/88-D.II(B) Dt. 2-5-89, L. 42012/90-88-D.II(B) Dt. 3-8-89 and No. L. 42012/89/88-D.II(B) Dt. 19-7-89 respectively under Sec. 10(1)(d) of I.D. Act. The point for decision involved in all these cases is similar. By consent of both counsel common evidence has been recorded in these cases. So I will proceed to pass a common award in all these 4 cases. I will pass main award in C.R. 34/89. A copy of this award will be kept in the other three cases.

2. For the purpose of appreciation of the facts and the points involved I will refer to the facts in C.R. 34/89.

3. The point for adjudication as per schedule to reference is :—

"Whether the action of the management of CSRTI Mysore is justified in terminating the services of V. Ramaswamy w.e.f. 10-7-87 is justified? If no, to what relief the workman are entitled to?"

4. In the claim statement it is contended:—

The I party workman was employed by the II party management as Electrician, pumphouseman in the Engineering Cell of the II party establishment i.e., ESRTI, Mysore. The I party workman was appointed from August, 1986 and his service was continued till 10-7-87 without any break and thus workman completed 330 days of continuous service. The II party has terminated the services of the I party w.e.f. 10-7-87. The II party has not issued any notice before termination of the services of the I party. The termination of the services of the I party is illegal and arbitrary. The Vigilance Officer of the C.S.B. who is the competent authority for reemployment, when approached by the I party workman assured the I party workman to continue his services CSRTI. But nothing has materialised. The I party gave a representation to the Chairman, C.S.B. Bangalore and the Member Secretary, CSB on 25-7-87 praying that the services of the I party be continue in the II party establishment. The Chairman issued instructions by his letter dt. 14-9-87 to Vigilance Officer to look into the matter and to do what is necessary to continue the service of the I party. The II party failed to carry out the instructions of the Chairman. The I party has been put through untold hardship. He has no means to maintain himself. The Award has to be passed reinstating the I party workman with back wages and continuity of service. The same averment have been made in the claim statements in C.R. 35/89 except that it is stated by the I party workman that he has completed 280 days of continuous services. In C.R. 56/89 the I party has contended that he has completed 280 days of continuous service. In C.R. 84/89 it is contended by the I party workman that he has completed 280 days of continuous service.

5. In the counter statement filed by the II party it is contended:—

The II party submits that the Department of Personnel and Training, Govt. of India, vide its office memorandum No. 19014/18/84/Estt (C) Dt. 7-3-85 has instructed various Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India that recruitment of Casual Labourers should always be made through employment exchange. In spite of the above said instructions, as the I party required the assistance of persons having experience in Electrical work to assist the Electrician of the II party for the purpose of street light fixing to the number of electrical poles erected in the institute at Srirampuram Campus as well as quarters and garden premises in Vidyaranyaapuram, the I party engaged I party workman as casual labourer on daily wages of Rs. 15 with effect from 11-8-86. The electrical work of street light fixing to the number of electrical poles erected in the institute at Srirampuram Campus as well as quarters and garden premises in Vidyaranyaapuram, as mentioned above, was over on 9-7-1987. Therefore, I party workman was not entertained by the II party for work w.e.f. 10-7-87. Employment of temporary or casual labourer ended on the expiry of the period for which temporary or casual labourer was employed or on the completion of specific work. In that case, there is no termination. Therefore, the question of reinstatement also does not arise. When the job of fixing street lights in the institute and Vidyaranyaapuram campus was over on 9-7-87, the I party workman was not entertained w.e.f. 10-7-87.

Therefore there is no termination of the services of the I party w.e.f. 10-7-87 as alleged by him. The question of reinstatement does not arise. Even for argument sake, if the cessation of relationship of employer and employee on 10-7-87 is deemed as termination, the same does not amount to retrenchment even if the I party workman has put in 240 days of service as alleged, in view of Section 2(oo) (bb) of I.D. Act 1947. The I party is gainfully employed. The I party is not entitled to any relief since he was employed as a casual labourer for a specific work and that work is over. The reference has to be rejected.

6. This Tribunal has framed the following issues :—

1. Whether the I party workman proves that the II party terminated his services? If so, whether the termination is illegal?

2. Whether the II party proves that it did not terminate the services of the I party workman?
3. Whether the II party proves that the I party workman was a casual labourer? If so what legal effect?
4. To what relief?
7. As has already been stated common evidence has been recorded in these four cases. On behalf of the II party MW-1 Subbuswamy Senior Research Officer, has been examined. On behalf of the I party WW-1 Raju who is the I party member in C.R. 56/89 and WW-2 Ramaswamy I party member in C.R. 34/89 have been examined.
8. The case of the I party workman is that the II party terminated the services. The case of the II party is that the I party workman was employed for a specific purpose for a specific period and that work was over on 9-7-87 and therefore the I party workman was not entertained by the II party for work w.e.f. 10-7-87. When the II party says that it did not entertain the I party workman for work w.e.f. 10-7-87, in Law, it means that the II party terminated the services of the I party workman. I hold in favour of the I party workman on the first part of issue No. 1. For the same reasons I hold issue No. 2 against the II party.

9. It is not disputed, in fact it is admitted by the II party that the I party was a casual labourer. So I hold first part of issue No. 3 in favour of the II party. The second part of issue No. 3 and the second part of issue No. 1 and the issue referred for adjudication as per schedule will be covered by the following discussion.

10. In C.R. 34/89 the I party workman has worked for 330 days continuously without any break as a casual labourer. In each of the three other connected cases it is averred in the claim statement that each I party workman has worked for more than 280 days continuously without any break. This has not been denied in the counter statement filed in each case. MW-1 Subbuswamy, Senior Research Officer who has been examined on behalf of the II party has not denied in his evidence the averment regarding the number of days worked continuously by each of the I party workman. This leads to the inescapable conclusion that the I party workman have worked for more than 240 days in a year continuously.

11. The I party workman in each case, has, as has been stated above, worked continuously worked for more than 240 days. MW-1, Senior Research Officer has admitted in cross-examination that the II party did not give any notice to the I party workman prior to 10-7-87 that their services would not be required after 10-7-87. He has also admitted in cross-examination that they did not make any payment to the four workmen in lieu of notice and that they did not give any compensation to the four workmen. The case of the II party is that these four workmen were employed for a specific period and for a specific purpose and after that work was over they did not entertain them for work and termination was by efflux of time and so they did not give any prior notice before not taking them on duty w.e.f. 10-7-87. In the first place, the II party has not produced any letter of appointment that the workmen were employed only for a specific period and for a specific purpose. In the second place and more importantly the Law on the point is clearly in favour of the workmen. It has been laid down by the Supreme Court in Labour Judgments 1950—83 Volume 6 page 487 (Hindustan Steel Ltd. V/s. State of Orissa) that definition of retrenchment in Section 2(oo) of the Act would include termination of services by efflux of time. It has been laid down by the Supreme Court if the conditions laid down in Section 25-F of the I. D. Act had not been satisfied order of reinstatement is valid. It has been laid down by the Supreme Court in 1976 (1) L.L.J. 478 (State Bank of India V/s. N. Sundermonay that :

A termination is where a term expires either by the active step of the master or the running out of the stipulated term. To protect the weak against the strong, this policy of comprehensive definition has been effectuated. Termination embraces not merely the act of termination by the employer, but the fact of termination, however, produced.

As I have already stated the II party has not given prior notice and has not paid retrenchment compensation before terminating the services of the I party workmen. The argument advanced on behalf of the II party that the I party workmen were not entertained because the work assigned to them was over also cannot be given any weight in view of the Supreme Court authority that termination embraces not merely the act of termination by the employer, but the fact of termination, however, produced.

12. The learned counsel for the II party relied on 1975 L.L.J. page 1006 (Compton Engineering Company V/s. Presiding Officer) wherein it has been laid down by the Madras High Court employment automatically ends on expiry of the period of which employed. I have carefully and respectfully gone through this decision. One of the workmen had worked for only 157 days. In this decision the status of workman who had worked continuously for more than 240 days and the non-compliance with the provisions of Section 25-F did not arise for consideration. So this authority of the Madras High Court is not applicable to the facts of the present case. In view of the provisions of Section 25-F and the Law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the guidelines given by the higher authority to the II party as per Exs. M-1 and 2 regarding the services of casual labourers and their employment cannot override the mandatory provisions of I. D. Act.

13. For the aforesaid reasons, I am of opinion, the action of the management of CSRTI is not justified in terminating the services of each of the I party workmen. This covers my finding on the point for adjudication as per schedule. Each of the I party workmen in these four references is entitled to reinstatement with continuity of service.

ORDER

The order terminating the services of each of the I party workmen (not entertaining them for work w.e.f. 10-7-87) is set aside. The II party is directed to reinstate all the four I party workmen in these four references, with continuity of service. In lieu of back wages the II party shall pay each of the I party workmen in these four cases Rs. 5,000 compensation. Award passed as stated herein, accepting the references.

Submit to Government.

(Dictated to Stenographer, typed by him, corrected, signed by me on this 25th day of January 1993).

Dated : 25-1-1993.

M. B. VISHWANATH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 फरवरी, 1993

का.ग्रा. 411—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबन्धनत्व के संवत्त नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण व श्रम मंत्रालय, इंग्लैंड के एंड्रयू की प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/173/88 डी-III (ए)]

एस. के. जैन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th February, 1993

S.O. 411.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 4-2-1993.

[No. L-12012/173/88-D.III (A)]

S. K. JAIN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated, this 25th day of January, 1993

PRESENT :

Shri M. B. Vishwanath, B.Sc., B.L., Presiding Officer.

Central Reference No. 55/88

I PARTY :

Chikkachoodaiah, No. 910, 1 Cross, Indiranagar, West of Chord Road, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-10.

V/s.

II PARTY :

The Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Regional Office, Region-II, St. Marks Road, Bangalore-I.

AWARD

In this reference made by the Hon'ble Central Government by its Order No. L-12012/173/88-D.III (A) dated — Under Section 10(1)(d) of I. D. Act the point for adjudication as per schedule is :

"Whether action of the management of State Bank of India in removing Shri Chikkachoodaiah, Ex-Record Keeper, State Bank of India, Jaiahalli Branch, Bangalore, from service, is just and legal ? If not to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. In the claim statement it is contended by the I party workman :—

The I party joined the service II party in 1970 as a messenger. He was promoted as record keeper on 1-11-82. The I party received the charge sheet dated 19-1-85. As per the charge sheet, the I party on 3-9-83 obtained from the II party advance of Rs. 5,300 to avail himself of the leave travel concession facility. The I party submitted a bill for Rs. 6,300 supported by vouchers issued by M/s. Travel Tips of India, Bangalore. It was alleged that the management investigated the matter and found that the I party did not travel along with the members of his family. The I party was asked to submit his explanation. The I party submitted a representation enclosing a photostat copy of the letter issued by M/s. Travel Tips of India, Bangalore. The II party, not satisfied with the explanation of the I party held a D.E. against the I party. After finding the I party workman guilty, the disciplinary authority ultimately discharged the I party from service by its order dated 27-11-85. The I party workman filed an appeal against the order of discharge. The appellate authority dismissed the appeal. The D.E. held was improper. The I party has not committed any misconduct. He had travelled along with his family members and made use of the L.T.C. facility. The I party has to be reinstated with continuity of service and back wages.

3. In the counter statement it is stated that the allegations of misconduct against the I party are true. The D.E. held was proper. The I party was rightly discharged from service by the D.A. The appeal filed by the I party was rightly dismissed.

4. My Learned Predecessor has framed the preliminary issue regarding D.E. on 21-12-88.

5. On D.E., on behalf of the management the enquiry officer Joseph M.D. Souza (Officer, since retired), George Charles D'Souza, Officer were examined. On behalf of the I party workman he got himself examined.

6. My Learned predecessor by his considered order dated 27-4-89 has set aside the D.E. and permitted the II party to adduce evidence and justify its action.

7. Subsequently MW-3 Bekal has been examined on merits. I party workman has been recalled and examined on merits.

8. At the outset it should be pointed out that the II party has not cared to produce the charge sheet issued to I party workman. The Tribunal is not therefore in a position to know exactly what were the charges against the I party work-

man. This conduct of the II party militates against the case of the II party.

9. After the D.E. was set aside and the II party was given an opportunity to prove its case against the I party workman, MW-3 Bekal who was in charge of Disciplinary Proceedings of the II party Head Office and who was entrusted with the task of investigating the matters has been recalled and examined. He has stated in his evidence in cross examination that he met one Radhakrishna, Managing Partner of Travel Tips of India. He has stated that he showed the said (or alleged ?) Radhakrishna Ex. M-5, and M-6 receipts issued by Travel Tips of India to I party workman in respect of the trip undertaken by the I party and his family members. He has stated that he showed the said Radhakrishna Ex. M-7 also. Ex. M-7 is the travel certificate issued by Travel Tips of India. Ex. M-7 shows that the I party workman and the members of his family travelled in the bus belonging to Travel Tips of India. MW-3 Bekal has stated in examination-in-chief that Radhakrishna told him that the I party and the members of his family had not travelled and that they (Travel Tips of India) had not received any amount from I party. But this Radhakrishna who has issued Ex. M-5 to 7 on behalf of Travel Tips of India but who denied before MW-3 that I party workman and his family members had travelled and that Travel Tips of India had received the amounts has not been examined. The receipts Ex. M-5 and 6 and the Travel certificate Ex. M-7 clearly show that the I party workman did undertake the trip with the members of his family. The non-examination of Radhakrishna is fatal to the case of the II party. The fact that the II party took out summons to the said Radhakrishna and said Radhakrishna could not be traced is no ground for this Tribunal to hold against the I party workman, in the face of Ex. M-5 to 7. In cross-examination MW-3 has stated that he did not verify Ex. M-5 and 6 with the entries in ledger of Travel Tips of India. He has further stated in cross-examination that he asked Radhakrishna to show him audited statement as to verify Exs. M-5 and 6. MW-3 has stated that Radhakrishna did not show it. The evidence of MW-3 is unsatisfactory.

10. Ex. M-8 is the letter dated 3-12-84 issued by Travel Tips of India to MW-3. In Ex. M-8 the Manager, Department of Travel Tips of India has stated that they had issued certificate and the receipts at the request of the employee of the Bank and the amounts mentioned in the receipts had not been received by the Travel Tips of India and the employee had not undertaken the journey. Ex. M-8 cannot be given any weight because the person who issued Ex. M-8 has not been examined to show that the Travel Tips of India did not received any amount from the I party workman and that the I party workman and the members of his family did not undertake the journey. The Learned counsel for the II party pointed out that I party workman has stated in his evidence that from Shravanabelagola they went to Sringeri. But this say of I party workman goes contra to what is stated in the travel certificate Ex. M-7. This argument cannot be accepted because Ex. M-7 has not been proved. It bears repetition. The report of Radhakrishna is the bedrock of the case of the II party against the I party. But this Radhakrishna has not been examined in this Tribunal.

11. From the discussion above, I am of opinion, the II party has not established that the I party workman drew amounts in respect of the LTC but did not undertake the journey. On the contrary the documents show that he did undertake the journey. Hence the order passed by the II party removing the I party workman from service has to be set aside.

12. Ex. M-9 to M-14 are copies of disciplinary proceedings against other employees of II party viz. Narayanaswamy, A David Raj and S. Arokyaswamy. These records clearly show that in respect of misuse of LTC one increment was stopped to B. Narayanaswamy, and David Raj and in respect of Arokyaswamy the matter was closed, accepting his explanation. In respect of a similar offence, the I party has been subjected to severe punishment. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The only conclusion possible is that I party workman has been victimised. It is obvious that the I party workman has been discriminated against. On this score also the order removing the I party workman from service deserves to be set aside.

13. Ex. M-9 to 14 were not traced in the records and so there is some delay in passing the award. The delay may kindly be excused.

14. All other documents and evidence which are not referred by me above are not relevant. In any case they do not come in the way of my conclusion reached above.

ORDER

The order passed by the II party removing the I party workman from service is set aside. The II party shall forthwith reinstate the I party workman. The I party is entitled to continuity of service. The I party workman is entitled to 50% of the back wages. The amount paid by the II party as per the order on interim relief application shall be deducted from the back wages payable to the I party workman. Award passed as stated herein, accepting the reference.

Submit to Government

(Dictated to Stenographer, typed by him, corrected, signed by me on this 25th day of January, 1993).

M. B. VISHWANATH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 412.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रिन्डलेज बैंक पो.एल.सी. के प्रबन्धनत्व के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, तमिलनाडु, मद्रास-1 के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करनी है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-2-93 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/15/88-डी-1 (बी)]

एस.के. जैन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th February, 1993

S.O. 412.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Tamil Nadu, Madras as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Grindlays Bank P.L.C. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 5-2-93.

[No. L-12012/15-88-DI(B)]

S. K. JAIN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, TAMIL NADU
MADRAS

Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1993

PRESENT :

Thiru M. Gopalaswamy, B.Sc., B.L., Industrial Tribunal

Industrial Dispute No. 65 of 1988

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the management of Grindlays Bank p.l.c. Madras).

BETWEEN

The workman represented by the General Secretary, Grindlays Bank Employees' Union, 19, Rajaji Salai, Madras-600001.

AND

The Chief Manager (Operations), Grindlays Bank p.l.c., 19, Rajaji Salai, Madras-600001.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-12012/15/88-DI(B), dated 26-9-1988 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on this day for final disposal in the presence of Thiru Georgian P. Morais for King and Patridge, Advocates appearing for the management, upon perusing the

reference, claim and counter statements and other connected papers on record and the workman being absent, this Tribunal passed the following.

AWARD

This dispute between the workman and the management of Grindlays Bank p.l.c., Madras-1 arises out of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of Tamil Nadu in its Order No. L-12012/15/88-DI(B), dated 26-9-1988 of the Ministry of Labour, for adjudication of the following issue :

Whether the action of the management of Grindlays Bank p.l.c. is justified in selecting Shri T. D. Rajan, as Head Cashier by over-looking the claim of Assistant Head Cashiers? If not, to what relief are the Assistant Head Cashier entitled?

(2) Parties were served with summons.

(3) The Petitioner-Union filed its claim statement on 21-11-1988 putting forth the claim of the workman. In repudiation thereof, the Respondent-Management has filed its counter statement on 15-12-1989.

(4) After several adjournments, the case was posted to 5-9-1991 for arguments. Since 5-9-1991, the counsel for Petitioner-Union was not ready to argue the case.

(5) Today also when the dispute was called the Petitioner-Union was absent and no representation was made on its behalf. Hence, industrial dispute is dismissed for default.

Dated, this 12th day of January, 1993

THIRU M. GOPALASWAMY, Industrial Tribunal

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 413.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण अनुबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 2 के खंड (ट ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत के राजपत्र, समाधारण दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 1990 के भाग-II खण्ड-3, उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार, अस संकलन को अधिसूचना में, का.आ. 533(ड) दिनांक 29 जून, 1990 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करनी है, अर्थात् :—

उपरोक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में :—

(i) क्रमांक 2 के सामने कालम (2) के अन्तर्गत प्रविष्टि के लिए निम्नलिखित शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे, अर्थात् :—

“श्री ए. मोहम्मद बाशा,

सहायक भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त, पटना,
बिहार”।

[सं. आर.-11013/2/90-एस एस-II]

जे.पी. शक्ला, सवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1993

S.O. 413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (kb) of Section 2 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 533(E) dated the 29th June, 1990, published in Part

II Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary dated the 3rd July 1990, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said notification :—

(i) Against Serial No. 2 for the entry under column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“Shri A. Mohd. Basha,

Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna Bihar.”

[No. R-11013/2/90-SS-II]

J. P. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 414.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, टेका श्रम (विनियमन और उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 37) की धारा 31 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को उनके कन्टेनर टर्मिनल के लिए भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. संख्या 315(अ) तारीख 8 मई, 1991 की अनुसूची के मद संख्यांक 2, उप मद (1) में तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए इस शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए कि इस बीच नियमित कार्यकर्ताओं की कोई छंटनी नहीं होगी, छूट देती है।

[फा.सं. यू-23013/9/86 एल. डब्ल्यू.

पद्मः वेंकटाचलम, निदेशक

पाद टिप्पणः—पू. अधिनियम का.आ. सं. 315(अ) तारीख 8 मई, 1991 द्वारा की जारी गई थी और पश्चात्तर्फी उसे अधिसूचना संख्या यू-23013/9/86 एल. डब्ल्यू. तारीख 5-6-1992 द्वारा संशोधित किया गया।

New Delhi, the 11th February, 1993

S.O. 414.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Central Government, after consultation with the Central Board, hereby exempt the Calcutta Port Trust for their Container Terminal from item No. 2, sub-item (i) of the Schedule to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour Notification S.O. No. 319(F), dated the 8th May, 1991 for a period of 3 years subject to the condition that there would be no retrenchment of regular workers in the meanwhile.

[No. F-23013/9/86-LW]

PADMA VENKATACHALAM, Director

Foot Note:—The principal notification was issued vide S.O. No. 319(E) dated 8th May, 1991 and subsequently amended vide notification No. U-23013/9/86 LW dated 5-6-1992.

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 1993

का.आ. 415.—खान अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 35) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री मनीन्द्र सत्यामूर्ति को अगले आदेशों तक मुख्य खान निरीक्षक के अतिरिक्त खान निरीक्षक नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या ए-12025/6/90-आई.एम.ए. 1]

राम तिलक पाण्डेय, उपाय सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th February, 1993

S.O. 415.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Manindra Sanyamurti as Inspector of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines, with further orders.

[No. A-12025/6/90-ISA(1)]

R. T. PANDEY, Dy. Secy.